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STANISHEV PRAISES COORDINATED FOREIGN POLICY OF BLOC

LD231251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "Guarantee of Peaceful Future"]

[Text] Sofia--Socialism and peace are inseparable. The communists have always opposed devastating wars, which bring ruin and suffering for the people's masses. Back in the first years of Soviet power Lenin predicted that, by implementing a socialist revolution and breaking up the imperialist front, the proletariat "can deliver mankind from the horrors of war and give it the benefits of lasting peace." The practical implementation of this possibility is one of the main aims of the fraternal socialist states' coordinated foreign policy.

The foreign policy of the states of our community is based on internationalist principles. Its coordination and the unity of action in the world arena, which stems from this, represent an objective law conditioned by the nature of socialism.

A tremendous role in the elaboration and implementation of this program nowadays is played by the peace program formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, which the BCP has adopted as its own program and as a guide to action. The CPSU's peace program, which has received the support of the socialist countries' fraternal parties, is still the platform for the struggle for peace, security and equitable cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The methods and forms of coordination of our countries' foreign policy activity are constantly improving as the socialist community develops. Today we have a ramified system of political and military cooperation whose center is the Warsaw Pact. The 25 years since this was founded are cogent evidence that this alliance has stood the test of time and justified its purpose as the reliable shield of the socialist states' security and the guarantee of peaceful socialist building. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is the initiator of the numerous peace proposals that constitute the basis of the fraternal countries' coordinated foreign policy.

The socialist states' consistent policy played a decisive role in averting the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe and in the turn, accomplished in the seventies, away from cold war toward detente, away from confrontation toward dialogue. The lessening of international tension, the acceptance of the results of World War II and of the borders asserted in Europe as an incontestable reality, the normalization of relations and the creation of the conditions for equitable mutually advantageous cooperation on our continent and throughout the world--those are the weighty fruits of these joint efforts. The holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, convened on the initiative of the countries of our community, was a major victory by the forces of peace and the policy of realism and good will. The Helsinki Final Act, which incorporated the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, is a charter of peace and security.

However, detente has not only convinced supporters, but also zealous opponents. Thus, over the last year the world has witnessed a disturbing increase in the complexity of the international situation as a result of the sharp activation of world reaction and the military-industrial complex. At its Washington session back in 1978 the NATO Council formulated a course of building up arms. Last December, under U.S. pressure, a session of that council adopted the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. This inevitably entails a disruption of the prevailing equilibrium of forces and incorporates a threat to deprive the process of European detente of the foundation that made it possible. Having deferred ratification of the Salt II treaty, U.S. ruling circles are issuing calls for confrontation to be revived and are implementing measures to curtail trade, scientific, cultural and sporting ties. They are making new attempts to turn the threat of force into an instrument of international policy.

Mankind has found itself faced by a foreign policy course that constitutes a threat to international security. Its foundations were laid long before the events in Afghanistan, which Western propaganda is trying to exploit as grounds for further inflaming anti-Soviet, antisocialist hysteria. The essence and main aim of this course consists in attempts by the imperialist countries, and especially the United States, to change in their own favor the prevailing equilibrium of forces and to secure military superiority over the socialist countries by accelerating the arms race. And it is no accident that these actions are focused on Europe, where the main military forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact confront one another and where the real socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy has made considerable progress possible in the development of detente.

At this crucial moment it is becoming clearer than ever before that one of the main factors capable of preventing a new drive against international security is the socialist community countries' joint efforts to defend detente and lessen the threat of nuclear-missile war.

A specific manifestation of the consistent implementation of the socialist community countries' coordinated policy was the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw on 14-15 May this year; at the conference their desire to preserve and advance the detente process received real and constructive expression. The new initiatives which our fraternal countries put forward are of paramount significance for the cause of peace. The course and results of the jubilee conference in Warsaw are fundamentally different from the NATO leading circles' intentions, expressed at the very same time in Brussels and later in Ankara, of continuing their course of stepping up militarism and military confrontation.

It is now becoming particularly clear just how farsighted is the course that has been the main direction of the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy since Helsinki: supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, lowering the level of military confrontation, and limiting and ending the arms race.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes a tremendous personal contribution to devising and implementing this course. His recent meetings with President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and the results of the talks that were held cogently demonstrated that realism and state craft, restraint and steadfastness, pitted against artifically inflamed emotions, produce favorable results in the achievement of mutual understanding between states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union's constructive new offers to start without delay talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe in organic conjunction with American forward-based nuclear weapons have once again demonstrated the USSR's goodwill and sincere desire to preserve and consolidate world peace. Bulgaria actively supports these proposals, which point the way to the lessening of confrontation and headway by the cause of military detente--the primary task of the time.

Active participation in implementing the socialist community's coordinated foreign policy course has provided the People's Republic of Bulgaria with an opportunity to pursue successfully and consistently a policy of preserving peace and strengthening security, and of developing good neighborliness, cooperation and mutual understanding with its neighboring countries. Bulgaria is a generally recognized factor for stability in the Balkans. That is why, as T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, stressed in his speech last February to the Fatherland Front National Council, "we state with profound conviction and pride that our country has never had a more faithful, selfless, sincere and reliable ally than the Soviet Union and has never been as free, independent and confident of its present and future as it is within the fraternal family of the socialist community countries."

The Bulgarian communists greeted with satisfaction the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, which approved the results of implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. [paragraph continues]

We believe that the comprehensive assistance that the USSR is giving to Afghanistan in repelling external attacks and interference is a vivid manifestation of proletarian internationalism. It has not only nipped in the bud the attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution, but has also prevented the creation of a pro-imperialist springboard for military aggression on the Soviet Union's southern borders, which are also the borders of the socialist community as a whole. Our party and government are giving fraternal aid and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the best of their ability. Our party sees the rapprochment that is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis between aggressive imperialist--and especially American--circles and the Beijing hegemonists as a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics. We are resolutely opposed to their attempts to undermine the firm and good-neighborly relations existing on the Balkan Peninsula.

At the recent friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov considerable attention was paid to the problems of international politics, and to European affairs in particular. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the meeting stressed, believe that it is possible and necessary to travel further along the path of consolidating good-neighborly relations in Europe, including the Balkan Peninsula and the Mediterranean.

Along with the other socialist community countries, Bulgaria will seek to ensure that the upcoming Madrid meeting is a businesslike and constructive continuation of the political dialogue on the main problems of our time. We regard it as especially important for a decision to be taken in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and we support Poland's suggestion that this be held in Warsaw.

The BCP and the whole Bulgarian people are deeply convinced that detente can and must be preserved and advanced. In particular, this stance was also expressed by our party at April's Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties, which was an important stage in really rallying all progressive democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. To this end it is now more important than ever to strengthen the unity of action of the fraternal parties and the socialist community countries and to broaden the cooperation among all political and social forces opposing the threat of world war. It is on precisely this basis that our country will host the participants in a broad forum of fighters for international security--the world parliament of peoples for peace.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other socialist communist countries, Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people will continue to devote all their efforts to further strengthening the fraternal socialist countries' unity and collaboration and to promote the successful implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' coordinated foreign policy, aimed at preserving peace and developing the detente process in Europe and elsewhere and at building a world without weaons and war.

GOSSNAB CHIEF RECEIVES BLOC COUNTERPARTS

LD230705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Issues Examined"]

[Text] On 19 September N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received I. Patan, Romanian Government deputy prime minister and minister of technical-material supply and control of fixed assets; Tran Sam, Vietnamese minister of supply; and B. Rinchinpeljee, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission and chairman of the State Commission for Material and Technical Supply.

Issues relating to cooperation between central organs of material and technical supply were examined.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES 35TH UNGA SESSION

LD231915 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of the speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at today's plenary meeting of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly:

Mr President,

Distinguished delegates,

Speaking today from this network, I would like to emphasize at the very outset the great importance which this session of the General Assembly would have if it were a success.

In view of the specific character of the situation in the world arena today, it is particularly essential for the work of the session to be conducted in a constructive atmosphere. Its participants will have to display to a still greater extent than before a sense of realism, a considered approach to key international issues and a genuine interest to finding solutions to them.

Thereby the UN member states would demonstrate their commitment to the principles and purposes of this world organization and awareness of their responsibility for the destinies of peace. Indeed, this for them--taken together or individually--is now a vitally important task.

We focus attention on this because the international situation has lately become more complicated. This has been caused by a sharp turn in the policies of the USA and some other NATO countries.

Let us turn to the facts--they are more telling than words.

Back in May 1978, the NATO countries decided to automatically increase their annual military expenditures almost to the end of this century. Last December, they took a decision to produce and to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missile systems, which is designed to change the military strategic situation to the unilateral advantage of the NATO bloc. Simultaneously, Washington also announced its own multi-billion-dollar build-up programme.

The course the USA opted for, which cannot be called anything but militaristic, has manifested itself in the so called "new nuclear strategy." Using as a cover arguments concerning the possibility of some "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons--arguments which are a far cry from reality--the architects of this strategy seek to instill in the minds of people the idea of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict. This foolhardy concept exacerbates the risk of a nuclear catastrophe, which cannot but cause, and does cause, concern all over the world.

And is it not contrary to the expectations of the peoples that Washington has postponed indefinitely the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II)? It has demonstrated that it sets a low value on the assurances and promises it gave earlier on that score.

Several propositions have recently been taken up by American foreign policy which, by all appearances, are regarded as its credo.

Here is one of them.

This or that region of the world is chosen at will--especially if it is rich in energy resources or important from the point of view of transport communications or simply if the Pentagon took a fancy to it--and the fancied region is declared with naked bluntness a U.S. "sphere of vital interests."

And if, to boot, it is a sphere of not just anybody's but American interests, and on top of that--God only know why--of "vital" interest, efforts are made simply to deprive the peoples who live there of the right to be the masters in their own home and of their own wealth. It is hard even to imagine that at the end of the 20th century generally recognized rules of international law consecrated by ages should be so blatantly and rapaciously flouted.

Another proposition is that any internal changes in any state, if only they are not to Washington's liking, are considered to be a pretext good enough for US interference in the affairs of that state, including the sending there of armed forces and commandoes. It is precisely these functions that have been assigned to the rapid deployment force. And it is surely those countries which cannot defend themselves that become the first victims.

And how about the treatment of Cuba? This is a striking example. Contrary to the legitimate demands of its government and people, a part of Cuba's territory, Guantanamo, where a U.S. military base is located, is held by force. But in Washington they reason in the following way: We want this base--so that't that! It is of no importance that the sovereign rights of Cuba and its people are thus being flagrantly ignored once the American interests stand to gain.

And what a host of statments are made to justify such a policy! They deal at length with human rights, the rights of states. It is simply amazing how such policy can be combined with genuine respect for the rights of states, the rights of peoples, and human rights. If such statements are to be believed--and they are, incidentally, repeated with the importunity of commercial advertising--then manuals and books on international law and, indeed, the UN Charter itself, which strictly protect the sovereign of states, should all be discarded. But no verbal acrobatics, no diplomatic contrivances can conceal the real essence of such a policy.

The methods of pressure and blackmail in foreign policy are making themselves felt in various parts of the globe. Blatant violence is employed against Iran. This is everybody's knowledge. The U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf area threaten the sovereignty not of that country alone but of other countries of the region as well.

A build-up of U.S. military presence is under way in east Africa where most recently new American military bases have been coming into being. This is taking place in Somalia in particular, a country whose leadership continues to make groundless territorial claims in respect of its neighbours. The Soviet Union fully supports those states which raise their voice in protest against the establishment of such bases. Surely, those who offer their home for American military bases, no doubt, assist in the accumulating of inflammable material in the area with all the ensuing dangers.

The anti-Arab Camp David deal has as its direct consequence the unabated tensions in the Middle East where the situation is fraught with perilous unforeseen developments. That should not be overlooked. The deal slighting as it does the just demands of Arab states and the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine whose only legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization is intended to satisfy Israel's annexionist claims and to establish American military presence in the Middle East.

In short, since the time of the separatist collusion between the USA, Israel and Egypt the situation in the region has proved to be farther from a genuine peace than ever before.

It is for this reason that Camp David is rejected by Arab states and denounced by all those who are interested in a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, not in a settlement dictated by imperialist interests. This has been graphically demonstrated by the recent decisions of the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question and of the UN Security Council.

In another region, the Far East, Washington is striving to strengthen its political and military positions and is heating up militarist trends that are far from waning among certain quarters in Japan. Beijing is acting in unison. Yet one would think that the Japanese leadership will display the ability to see things as they are and succeed in withstanding the outside influence prodding that country onto the road of hostility towards the Soviet Union, a road that has already led Japan to a catastrophe.

The United States, whose troops, contrary to the decision of the thirtieth session of the UN General Assembly, still remain on South Korean territory, share with the puppet Seoul regime the responsibility for the fact that the Korean problem is still unresolved. They obstruct the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis without any outside interference, as is proposed by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The U.S. adds to the destabilization of the situation in Indochina and in the whole of South-East Asia. Here, too the U.S. acts in league with the Beijing hegemonists who, having committed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, continue demonstrations of military force on the Sino-Vietnamese border, stage provocations against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, whose voice, we are sure, will sooner or later be heard from this rostrum. Other countries of that region are also under the constant pressure of Beijing and Washington.

In recent years, the United States as well as some other Western countries have resorted ever more frequently to playing the "China card" in order to use to their own advantage the great-power ambitions of Beijing which is itself keeping pace with the most zealous proponents of the position-of-strength policy and is stubbornly and cynically advocating the idea of the inevitability of another world war with never a thought of giving this up.

While these countries are intent on having China follow ever more closely in the wake of their policy, Beijing, for its part, in seeking a rapprochement with them, attempts to put them on the track of the cold war and confrontation with the Soviet Union, although our country, would note here, stands as it was stated more than once at the most authoritative level for a normalisation of relations with the PRC.

Putting aside the question of who is playing whose cards more, it must be emphasized that this game is a phenomenon dangerous to the causes of peace.

The list of facts already cited here is quite enough to draw the conclusion that influential quarters in some countries would like to squander away the substantial assets of the policy of detente which were accumulated, especially in the 1970s, as a result of prolonged and strenuous efforts by many states.

Not too long ago in Vienna, where the SALT II treaty was signed, a frank conversation took place between L.I. Brezhnev and US President J. Carter and the latter also recognized the need to maintain the obtaining approximate parity of military strength between East and West, the Soviet Union and the United States. This was also recognized by leaders of other NATO countries. At present, the NATO bloc leaders, contrary to their previous statements, are seeking to change in that bloc's favour the strategic balance of forces in the world.

That is the root cause of the aggravation of the present-day international situation.

Attempts to give a different interpretation of the developments on the world scene and to cast aspersions on the foreign policy of the USSR by resorting once again to the myth of a "Soviet military threat" constitute a gross deception.

Only gullible people can heed the assertions built on sand to the effect that the aggravation of the world situation has been caused by the temporary introduction of a limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan. As has already been repeatedly explained, our move was made to render assistance to the Afghan people in protecting their country's sovereignty and in repelling armed incursions from the outside into its territory, as well as to prevent the emergence of a direct threat to the security of the USSR at its southern border. That assistance was rendered in response to repeated appeals by the Government of Afghanistan and is in full accord with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the United Nations Charter.

Now that the situation in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal, some of our military units, by agreement with the Afghan Government, have been brought back home.

Not infrequently, one may hear people speak, notably at the United Nations, in favour of a complete withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent. To this we reply: The USSR will withdraw it by agreement with the Government of Afghanistan as soon as the reasons for which the introduction of such a contingent became necessary are removed, but not before.

It will be recalled that the Afghan Government has put forward a programme for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It is quite possible to achieve such a settlement on that basis, and the Soviet Union is firmly for this. But any attempts which run counter to the sovereign rights of Afghanistan are futile. The truth about the nature and essence of the events in Afghanistan and around that non-aligned state is steadily making a way for itself.

The allegation bandied about in certain Western countries that the Soviet Union is building up its military might on a scale exceeding its defense requirements is also patently false.

Our country believes that the strategic parity of forces obtaining in the world is sufficient to protect its own security and the security of its allies and friends. It aspires to nothing more.

Let us take central Europe, an area of the highest concentration of military forces confronting each other. Here the Soviet Union, unlike the NATO countries, for a long time already has not increased its armed forces by a single soldier, a single tank or aircraft; on the contrary, it has been reducing them.

As to the medium-range nuclear systems deployed in the European part of the USSR--and we do not deploy them on the territories of other states at all--such systems, in terms of the number of launchers and the yield of their nuclear warheads, have recently even been somewhat reduced. Those who are trying to mislead people with a specific purpose in mind are also aware of this. However, at odds with the truth, they systematically feed public opinion with fraudulent propaganda products whenever they talk about the foreign policy of the Soviet state and its armed forces.

Against this background it is obvious that those who speak about some "unprecedented build-up" of our country's defense potential are in fact trying to turn people's attention away from their own plans of deploying hundreds of new U.S. nuclear systems on the territories of several West European countries.

In order to prevent another round of the arms race, the Soviet Union has proposed negotiations to be held on the basis of equality and with the observance of the principle of equal security.

To remove the obstacles erected by the NATO decision on the road to talks we propose that discussions be initiated without delay on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the question of U.S. forward-based systems concurrently and in organic interrelation. It is understood that eventually agreements would be implemented after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty.

The USSR has not so far received a substantive reply to its initiative. The Soviet proposal is talked and written about, various assessments of it are made, and it is sometimes alleged that is unclear or even mysterious. But those who are supposed to respond to it have as yet said nothing intelligible. And the reason for all that is that the Soviet Union's proposal is designed to find a genuine solution to the problem of strengthening European security and to erect a barrier preventing Purope from becoming an even more dangerous staging area of military confrontation, with quantities of nuclear weapons in readiness day and night.

It would seen that delays with a constructive reply to the substance of our proposal are intended to muffle the positive international response to it.

We hope that common sense and a responsible approach to improving the situation in Europe will yet prevail. We would like to believe that.

The Soviet Union is ready to start talks with its partners on the above-mentioned just bases at any time.

Of course, if there is any lack of clarity as to the substance of our proposal, we are not averse to removing this through consultations and exchange of views. But it is essential that the participants in such an exchange of views should join us at the negotiating table in good faith and not just to kill time.

At the same time, it must be clearly understood that the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries will not allow the military-strategic balance that has been achieved with NATO states to be upset. Calculations aimed at disrupting this balance should be (?disregarded).

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community have never sought and are not seeking a military superiority. They have not had, and will not have, a strategic doctrine other than a defensive one.

As L.I. Brezhnev stated once again with all certainly in his recent speech in Alma-Ata, "our country's foreign policy is a clear and honest peace policy which is not directed against anyone else. We do not encroach on anybody's land, do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs. But we shall always manage to defend our rights and legitimate interests."

Peaceableness is an inherent feature of the foreign policy of socialism as a social system having no classes interested in war. A world without wars, said Lenin, is the ideal of socialism.

The source from which the policy of the socialist countries draws confidence in its strength is the identity of objectives in constructing a new society, in defending the cause of peace. The perfecting to this end of the relations of full equality, fraternal unity, comradely mutual assistance and fruitful cooperation in all spheres of life is constantly in the forefront of their attention and this has been borne out once again by the results of the meetings held in the Crimea last summer between Leonid Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states.

The Soviet Union, the socialist community have been, and will continue to be, in the vanguard of the struggle for international security. However, we do not claim a monopoly in this field; we shall stand in the same line with all states which consistently pursue a policy of peace and of averting the threat of another world war, a policy of detente. The concrete deeds of the socialist countries are attested to by a whole series of their initiatives, in particular, those they advanced since the previous session of the UN General Assembly. These are:

--The proposal put forward by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states for holding a top-level conference of the leaders of states of all regions of the world to discuss problems related to the elimination of seats of international tensions and to the prevention of war.

--The measures for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world contained in the declaration which was adopted at that meeting.

--The USSR initiative with regard to holding negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in close interrelation with U.S. forward-based systems.

--The recently completed withdrawal by the Soviet Union of twenty thousand troops, one thousand tanks and other material from the German Democratic Republic.

--The proposal submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks providing, among other steps recommended, for the reduction of the U.S. military personnel by thirteen thousand and of the Soviet military personnel by twenty thousand in addition to the Soviet military contingent which has been unilaterally withdrawn from the territory of the German Democratic Republic.

--The withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan.

A comparison of the list of the initiatives we have advanced during the past year alone with NATO's record immediately reveals the contrast between the two main lines in world politics.

And the facts are self-evident in showing which policy line is consonant with the aspirations of the peoples and which is in conflict with them.

It certainly seems to be far from easy to create a distorted picture of our foreign policy in the minds of the peoples. Misinformation and slander directed against it backfire on those who resort to them.

Given the present state of international relations, when the policy of detente is being put to a severe test, when the war danger is growing, it is essential to multiply efforts in order to arrest this course of developments. Even if the initial steps were not the most radical ones possible, still they would be steps which could infuse an invigorating spirit in the international political climate.

Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of this session of the UN General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Certain Urgent Measures for Reducing the War Danger" and is submitting for its consideration a relevant draft resolution.

What is proposed here is the adoption in the immediate future of the following measures:

First. An important step would be for the states members of military alliances to renounce the extension of existing military-political groupings through admission of new members, and for countries which are not members of such groupings to renounce joining them. All states without exception should avoid any action conducive to the establishment of new military alliances or to assigning military functions to regional organizations which have no such functions at present.

Fully valid at the same time are the statements repeatedly made by the USSR together with other socialist countries concerning their readiness to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organization if simultaneously, the NATO bloc were dissolved and as a first step, to eliminate the military organizations of the two groupings starting with a mutual reduction of their military activities.

Second. It is essential that all states and primarily the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries which have military agreements with them undertake not to increase from a certain date, say January 1 of the coming year, their armed forces and conventional armaments as a first step toward their subsequent reduction.

Third. Proceeding from the premise that an early conclusion of an appropriate convention with the participation of all nuclear and non-nuclear states would best serve to the strengthen security guarantees for non-nuclear states, the USSR is also prepared to consider other possible solutions to this problem provided the other nuclear powers adopt a similar approach. We call upon all nuclear countries to make identical solemn declarations concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states which have no nuclear weapons on their territories.

Such declarations, if they serve the above objectives, could be reinforced by an authoritative decision of the Security Council.

At the same time, the Soviet Union reaffirms that it will never use nuclear weapons against countries which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territories.

Fourth. We are convinced that it is quite realistic to bring to a successful conclusion within a short time limit the elaboration of an international treaty of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests if our partners in the negotiations, the United States and the United Kingdom, show corresponding readiness to this end. The USSR proposes that all nuclear powers declare their renunciation of all nuclear explosions within a period of one year beginning from a date to be agreed by them. The point is to have a one-year moratorium while negotiations should continue with a view to achieving a more radical solution.

A prompt implementation of all these measures would take the edge off some of the issues in the international relations. It could be instrumental in easing the burden of military expenditures of states, strengthening the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, creating favorable conditions for headway in the field of the arms race limitation.

We hope that the UN General Assembly will give these proposals careful consideration and will support them.

Under today's international conditions, the Soviet Union considers it an imperative duty of the UN member states to intensify their efforts on all major directions of the struggle for peace. As hitherto, the Soviet Union will maintain and strengthen the dialogue and cooperate with all states who display political will for this.

By the way, as to the dialogue, this term often used nowadays: One way of reasoning goes like this--if there is something I don't like in the policy of a state I won't speak with it. But to our mind such vagaries have been widely condemned--and rightly so.

We consider it necessary at the current session to recall the UN decisions which have yet to be implemented, the proposals put forward by the USSR and other countries, as well as to set forth ourviews on enhancing the efficiency of efforts in specific sectors of this historic struggle. To this end, the USSR is submitting to the session a memorandum entitled: "For Peace and Disarmament, For International Security Guarantees."

There is hardly any need to prove that the greatest threat to peace on our planet is posed by the unabated nuclear-arms race. There is, however, a need to say again and again that it is inadmissible to put up with a situation where people live under the burden of a constant fear of a nuclear disaster.

While recognizing the complexities of the problem of nuclear disarmament, one should not toe the line of those who shirk even its discussion. It is for people to resolve this burning problem. People have created the nuclear weapon and they can and must outlaw and destroy it. There is no denying that man's mind is stronger than his fist.

Nonetheless the fact remains that the negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union for ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they have been completely destroyed have never started due to the negative position of certain governments. We stand for the talks getting under way and for the governments concerned to take a serious attitude to them so that the relevant decision of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament may be fulfilled.

Of great importance for the cause of peace and detente would be the conclusion by states of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

In statements made from this rostrum the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed the importance of such an agreement and of the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1972 "On the Non-Use of Force in International Relations and Permanent Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons." In the current situation the duty of the United Nations to pronounce itself in favour of the prompt completion of efforts in this field is becoming ever more imperative.

To lessen the threat of nuclear war it is of decisive importance to check the further growth of the strategic potentials of states and subsequently to reduce quantitatively and to limit qualitatively strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

And could anyone deny how significant would be the entry into force of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II)? The USSR is ready to ratify the SALT II treaty and afterwards strictly to comply with all its provisions. It is also the intention of the Soviet Union to participate in the negotiations on the further limitation and reduction of strategic arms, with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

But it would not be out of place to say in this connection that though the treaty has not yet entered into force the American side is already laying a mine under it in the shape of a plan whose implementation would open up a possibility of excluding from appropriate verification a large number of strategic nuclear-missile systems.

Now that the nuclear missile arsenals of states are being constantly inflated, the question of elaborating and adopting more reliable measures to prevent the possibility of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons is becoming ever more acute, and repeated false nuclear alarms in the US Armed Forces give ground for serious thought in this regard.

Indeed, the fact that the alarm was a false one becomes known later, afterwards. And this surely leads to certain conclusions.

Such things must not take place, if the state leadership deals with all questions pertaining to nuclear weapons with a sense of responsibility.

It has always been the stand of the Soviet Union that the strengthening of the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be a subject of unfailing concern. Failure to see that transfers of nuclear equipment, materials and technology intended for peaceful purposes could serve as a channel for spreading nuclear arms, is fraught with the most negative consequences.

An important step would be made if an international agreement were reached on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of countries where there are no such weapons at present regardless of whether or not these countries are allies of a given nuclear state.

However, owing to opposition by certain powers the progress of the negotiations on this question is slow, to say the least.

The lethal power of such means of mass destruction as chemical weapons does not at all wane by comparison with the monstrous destructive force of nuclear armaments. The negotiations on their prohibition have been dragging on for many years, with the distance of the finishing line--the signing of a relevant international convention--remaining almost as long as ever. It is only by energetic efforts of all participants in the negotiations that the remaining distance can be covered. We, for our part, have been persistently working towards that end.

The Soviet Union, as before, is fully in favour of the observance of the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons. It has always been, and remains, faithful to the spirit and the letter of the convention which constitutes a measure of real disarmament.

Sometimes representatives of military quarters float allegations that the Soviet Union does not always respect the obligations it assumes under international agreements. But such affirmations are a ploy which is as old as the universe. Their author's reasoning is clearly as follows: If peoples are to be deceived, the deception must be a big one to make an impression. But it is the truth which has always been victorious in a contest between truth and deception. The Soviet Union has not violated a single international agreement and is not going to.

Those who resort to such allegations attempt to weave them into a thick shroud to cover their own unseemly deeds. Look at what is taking place in the country whose representatives indulge in such statements: Plans are openly being discussed there for building new plants to produce chemical weapons. And that is being done at a time when representatives of that very country are sitting at the negotiating table where the question of banning chemical weapons is being discussed.

And how often has the Soviet Union noted to the failure to observe the agreements by those who come out with the above-mentioned statements concerning the USSR. Those to whom we address these words know it well. This is what can be said about the attempts to cast asperisons at the Soviet Union's attitude to its obligations under international agreements.

The world is not safeguarded against the possible emergence in the not too distant future of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Today this poses a special danger since the forces which are counting on achieving a military superiority have become more active. The USSR favors adoption of additional measures to ensure the conclusion of an international agreement banning the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the conclusion, as necessary, of special agreements on individual types of such weapons.

Vigilance and perseverance are required in the struggle against the neutron weapon--that barbarous means of annihilation. The position of our country which declared in the past that it should not begin production of neutron weapons unless the U.S. did so remains valid and it also applies to the possible emergence of such weapons in any other state.

Objectively there is a basis for early completion of work on a treaty banning one type of mass destruction weapons--radiological weapons.

Due to the opposition of certain powers, the question of armaments called conventional has actually been left outside the sphere of concrete negotiations. The solution of this question should be speedily moved to a practical plane. Representatives of certain countries would endlessly and willingly talk on this subject, while doing nothing, however, to facilitate agreement.

The danger of war could also be reduced in no small measure by the limitation and cessation of the arms race in individual geographical areas as well. This applies first of all to Europe. The developments in Europe have always had a most significant impact on the state of world affairs.

The Soviet Union, like other countries of the socialist community, is seeking to ensure a steady continuation of the process initiated by the European conference and compliance with all the provisions and principles of the Final Act adopted by that forum.

Being staunch advocates of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, we have always striven to ensure that no avenue in our relations with states belonging to a different social system, including the United States of America, should go to seed. We expect these states to act likewise, and, indeed, an overwhelming majority of them do build their relations with us in this fashion. The course of maintaining and strengthening security in Europe, for reducing the level of military confrontation on the continent was convincingly demonstrated last May at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. It was also manifested during the recent talks held by L.I. Brezhnev with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

In the series of proposals made by the countries of the socialist community with regard to Europe, a prominent place belongs to the initiative for the conclusion of a treaty on the non-first use against each other of either nuclear or conventional arms.

The socialist countries have taken steps, some of them quite recently, which provide a solid basis for reaching accords at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Success in the work is being obstructed by those who would not give up attempts at gaining unilateral advantage to the detriment of the security interests of the Warsaw Treaty states.

The holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is a matter of paramount importance. We express the hope that all states concerned will contribute to the realization of this idea.

A significant role in achieving general agreement as to the convocation and the subject matter of the conference is to be played by the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participants in the European conference. We wish the meeting to be businesslike and to be crowned with positive results on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act. We urge other countries to display the same constructive approach to the Madrid meeting.

Increasingly important is the problem of lessening tensions in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has invariably supported the initiative of littoral states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. For the purpose of implementing this initiative we shall continue to cooperate with all states concerned, inter alia, at the international conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for 1981. The same objective would be served by the resumption of the Soviet-American talks suspended by the United States on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in that ocean.

The Warsaw Treaty countries favour the discussion within the framework of the United Nations of the question of limiting and reducing the level of military presence and military activities, be it in the Atlantic, Indian or Pacific Ocean, in the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf.

Agreements on that score would serve the interests of peace and stabilization of the international situation. The Soviet Union is prepared at any time to come to the negotiating table to discuss this issues with the states concerned.

More than once did the United Nations try its hand at achieving agreed decisions on the reduction of the military budgets of states. However, each time it encountered resolute opposition. And here all means of disinformation are employed to frustrate any progress towards agreement in this extremely important field.

As a result, the military appropriations of states have been growing from year to year. And what a variety of methods have certain governments devised to extract from the taxpayer ever greater sums to be fed into the grinder of military production. And this is taking place at a time when hundreds of millions of people in the world are suffering from starvation, have no access to proper medical services and education, have no roof over their heads. Resources which could be used for the benefit of people are being consumed by the arms race. Regrettably, the United Nations has not so far pronounced its weighty word on that score.

Now as before, the USSR is prepared to proceed to negotiations on specific reductions, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, of military budgets of states permament members of the Security Council as well as of other states with a large economic and military potential. We are also prepared to reach agreement on the amounts which each state reducing its military budget would allocate for increased economic aid to developing countries.

The Soviet Union believes that thorough preparations should be carried out for the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament which is to take place in 1982. That session should be followed by a world conference on disarmament to ensure that a profound consideration of disarmament issues result not merely in recommendations but in decisions to be implemented by states.

The UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples which was adopted twenty years ago on the initiative of the USSR should be fully implemented without any exemptions.

We welcome the emergence this year of new independent states.

In southern Africa this is the Republic of Zimbabwe which was born in the flames of a long struggle of its valiant people. We are convinced that the day will come when the people of Namibia, too, will win their freedom and independence.

Everything must be done to bring nearer the moment when here in the UN General Assembly hall, the final victory would be solemnly celebrated over the monster which has taken or crippled many millions of human lives, which for centuries has mercilessly exploited many a people and whose name is colonialism.

The Soviet Union has always shown respect for the legitimate aspirations of states who have liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism. Good relations have taken shape between our country and most of them. We note with satisfaction the increasing role of these states in international politics and appreciate the peaceful anti-imperialist orientation of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Our country has consistently supported the desire of the developing states to attain economic independence, their inalienable right to dispose of their natural resources, the legitimate demands of these countries for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality which would exclude any discrimination.

Problems affecting all of mankind are becoming ever more conspicuous in the broad spectrum of the concerns of our time. I shall make special mention of one of them--preserving the earth's nature.

The Soviet Union wishes to see man show greater care and concern for nature, to see natural resources used in the interests of all nations on a scientific basis.

It is a known fact, however, what immense material and intellectual resources are being deflected from the solution of this problem by the arms race and how ruinous and, perhaps, irreversible is the damage inflicted on the entire human environment by military activities of states, such as tests of various types of weapons and above all nuclear weapons, the stockpiling of chemical poisonous agents, etc., to say nothing of the disastrous consequences which a nuclear war would have not only for people but for nature in general.

It is a direct task of the United Nations to draw the attention of the states of the world to their historic responsibility for preserving the earth's nature as indispensable for the life of the present and future generations and to make its contribution to the development of international cooperation in this field. We have submitted a relevant draft resolution for the consideration of the current session of the General Assembly.

Distinguished delegates!

Our views and specific proposals on important measures which should be taken in the situation which is taking shape, stem from the peaceful nature of Soviet foreign policy. We are convinced that there exist the necessary possibilities to stave off the threat of war and to put international peace on a more solid basis. And there are forces which are able to do that. For it is the will of the peoples and the policies of states, not fate, that determine the trend of world developments.

No responsible politician in the world can remain indifferent to the course pursued by those countries in whose policies the cult of war is becoming predominant factor. Indeed, even here and now in the host country of the UN headquarters massive propaganda of nuclear war is being waged. Waged, one can say, before the very eyes of the public. But it is not a question of propaganda alone. Plans for such a war are being worked out and discussed, and it is all being done at a government level.

In the atmosphere of a militarist frenzy which has of late become so widespread in the United States there is ever less room left for sound and sober assessments of the world situation and well-considered conclusions for the conduct of policy.

The United Nations would be right in strictly warning those who seek a dangerous exacerbation of the situation characterized by tensions and war hysteria. It would be a good thing to tell those who are responsible for creating such a situation: Gentlemen, don't push the rock down the hill for there is a risk that you won't be able to stop it later on.

Saving mankind from war and from its afflications, not war preparations, is the goal towards which the states should direct their efforts.

If the General Assembly came out for this it would enter a bright page in the book of modern history.

Despite all the differences in social systems, levels of economic development, national traits and historical destinies of the states represented in the United Nations, all peoples want to live with confidence in their future. No country, no government--if they express the aspirations and will of their peoples--can stand aside from the struggle for disarmament, for the relaxation of tensions, for peace.

Such is the premise on which the Soviet Union proceeds.

"We shall continue to spare no effort," stressed L.I. Brezhnev, "to preserve detente, everything positive that was achieved in the 1970s, to ensure a turn towards disarmament, to up hold the right of peoples to free and independent development, to preserve and consolidate peace."

Our country and its representatives are prepared to participate in a most constructive way in the work of this session and to contribute actively to its success. [applause]

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meets with Fischer

LD231701 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met with Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic.

During the meeting the ministers discussed a number of foreign policy issues of mutual interest in the light of the recent meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea. Laying special emphasis on the task of preserving and strengthening international detente, curbing the arms race and lessening military danger in Europe and the whole of the world, the ministers stressed the resolve of the Soviet Union and the GDR to work insistently for the implementation of the programme put forward by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-state at its meeting in May.

The two ministers exchanged views on certain concrete questions connected with the work of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Meeting With Thorn

LD232324 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR met in New York with the minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn, acting president of the Council of European Communities (Common Market).

During the meeting the ministers exchanged views on topical international questions of mutual interest.

The Soviet side stressed the significance of giving up the policy of military confrontation, the significance of developing affairs in Europe in the spirit of detente and cooperation.

The meeting passed in a constructive atmosphere.

Discussion With MacGuigan

LD240712 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received Canadian Foreign Minister Marc MacGuigan.

They discussed questions pertaining to bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations and topical international issues. Thus, in particular, they exchanged views on the problems which are on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. Andrey Gromyko set forth the Soviet Union's viewpoint of the causes of the present complication of the international situation.

WALDHEIM URGES SECURITY COUNCIL HANDLING OF IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD231754 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the Security Council to hold sooner consultations on the conflict between Iran and Iraq. In a letter to its chairman, Sayed Tayeb Slim (Tunisia), he pointed out his deep concern over the escalation of the two countries' conflict which presents a serious potential threat to international peace and security.

Kurt Waldheim recalls in his letter that he has already called on both countries to stop military activities and settle their differences by negotiations.

Aware of the danger inevitably inflicted by further escalation of the conflict, the U.N. secretary-general says he finds it necessary to hold consultations between Security Council members as the first step.

NEKRASOV SCORES WASHINGTON'S APPROACH TO CSCE MEETING

LD231525 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "The Highway of Detente"]

[Text] Just over a month ago the international public marked the fifth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the CSCE Final Act. This genuine charter of peace, in L.I. Brezhnev's assessment, "facilitates the transition of human civilization to new, higher levels in international relations." Today the unfading vitality of the multifaceted process of consolidating European peace is again confirmed by the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the CSCE. Delegations from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada are taking part.

Peace-loving forces--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and all who value the cause of peace and progress--are approaching this meeting with the utmost seriousness.

They are firmly confident that there is no going back on the accords achieved in Helsinki: In the present conditions of the international situation, which has become more complex, the significance of the Final Act is not only not lessening, but on the contrary, is growing. The Madrid meeting, in their opinion, can and must take place constructively and culminate in weighty results.

Priority significance would be attached to help from the meeting's participants in achieving agreements on military aspects of European security and adopting effective measures toward convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries. The development of broad, unhindered international trade exchange and economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the further expansion of ties in the sphere of culture, science, education, art and other humanitarian spheres--such are the important problems facing the Madrid meeting. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community states express determination to continue to build their relations with all the participants in the all-European conference, as with other countries of the world, on the basis of the principles proclaimed at summit level in Helsinki.

A different kind of preparation for the Madrid meeting is under way in certain Western capitals, above all in Washington, and also in militarist circles in NATO countries. It should be said that even before, they regarded the Final Act as something belonging to the category of profiteering operations. In Helsinki, the supporters of this approach declared, the Western powers allegedly met the Soviet Union's desire to declare the results of World War II in Europe to be final and not to call for a new recarving of the European map with the help of the war, as the West German revanchists and likeminded people in other countries were doing. In return they demanded from our country a whole series of concessions on what bourgeois propaganda calls "human rights" and other "humanitarian principles."

Of course, all this is as far from the real spirit and letter of the Final Act as the sky is from the ground, but it is fully in accordance with the mercenary views of the world which is characteristic of capitalist politicians and propagandists. Deliberately keeping quiet about the "cold war" years and the atmosphere of enmity and suspicion in international relations which it engendered, keeping silent about plans for the military destruction of the world of socialism using nuclear weapons and about the unrestrained arms race, in effect they regard the relaxation of tension as some kind of transient episode and approach the Final Act with their own yardstick: "I give you this, you give me that, and then we will see who is the loser."

The world today is faced with the need to adopt really important decisions, exacerbated by the unhealthy fracture in international relations caused by the adventurist, expansionist course of the present U.S. administration in foreign policy. At the same time, according to the evidence of the press, the White House leadership and its closest assistants abroad intend to toughen still further in Madrid the line which they followed in Belgrade. Being incapable of preventing the holding of the Madrid meeting--the desire was clearly hinted at--they would again like to drag out the fabricated problem of "human rights" in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is not hard to see what is the aim behind this when you see how it is exclusively the world of socialism that is painted black, while those who advocate stressing this "problem," despite all the exposures of the "charms" of the Western world--including on questions of citizens' democratic rights and freedoms--depict themselves as being as pure as angels. Here they do not take into account numerous facts which refute the mendacious assertions of bourgeois propaganda about the real situation--facts cited by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--or the explanations that the concept of "human rights" in the mercenary interpretation of capitalism by no means has a monopoly of the truth--more is in direct contradiction to the truth.

The subversive action that representatives of the most aggressive imperialist circles would like to implement in Madrid is shown by the examples of glaring violations of the Helsinki accords by the governments of the United States and certain other Western countries expressed in their decisions on "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union and on the curtailment of contacts in other areas of cooperation. The same thing is shown by the attempt to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics--an attempt which failed ignominously. It is also planned to dredge up for discussion by the Madrid meeting the issue of the military aid given by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary Afghan people--an issue that has no relevance whatever to the meeting.

The stance which is probably equally dangerous in its consequences is the essentially politicking stance of those Western circles which, taking into account the powerful support for the detente policy by the people's masses, think it possible to pay lip-service to advocating success for the Madrid meeting but in reality would not be averse to emasculating the meeting and turning it into another arena for "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. However, the very fact that circles hostile to the cause of detente need to maneuver in this way is cogent confirmation of the vitality of the policy of security and cooperation approved in Helsinki, which has been embodied in a multitude of positive specific deeds in the past few years. In the complex international situation of 1980 the Europeans of East and West, irrespective of the differences between their countries' socioeconomic systems, have cogently demonstrated their mutual interest in preserving the fruits of Helsinki and preventing the situation on the continent from deteriorating.

Not merely the futility [besperspektivnost], but above all the danger to which the sliding into positions of constant confrontation leads is realized by sober-minded politicians throughout the world. They do not forget the realities of the cold war that preceded detente, they take into account the great significance of the shifts in organizing political, economic and other mutually advantageous cooperation among states and peoples, and they consider the catastrophic consequences for the future of all mankind of continuing a headlong arms race. This approach, supported by the broad peace-loving public and by realistically minded circles in the political and business world, found practical expression, for instance, in the refusal of many Western countries' leaders to agree to Washington's demands for participation in "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and in the desire to dissociate themselves from the U.S. administration on a number of acute international issues. The most vivid expression of this approach was the recent Soviet-French and Soviet-West German summit contacts.

Now, in the face of the attempts by aggressive, expansionist forces in the United States to deflect Europe from the road of detente, the strengthening of the foundations of security and the development of cooperation, it is clearer than ever before that peace and detente can be reliably safeguarded only in a persistent political struggle. At the same time it has been revealed with great clarity just what deep roots the policy of detente and cooperation has put down in European political reality and what widespread trust and support it enjoys among the continent's peoples. Under these conditions peace-loving forces' desire to prevent emasculation of the Madrid meeting has become dominant on an international scale.

Successful holding of the meeting is possible if its participants display a constructive and businesslike approach toward considering the questions on the agenda. It is only via equitable talks on a mutually acceptable basis that the transformation of Europe into the springboard for a dangerous new round of the nuclear arms race can be avoided and the way thus cleared for the further consolidation and development of the principles contained in the all-European conference Final Act.

BLOC WILL NOT LEND 'POLEMIC TREND' TO MADRID

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--"The Soviet Union, its friends and allies do not intend to lend a polemic trend to the Madrid meeting. They are for a most favourable atmosphere so as to ensure the success of the talks," stresses the Soviet WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNAYA OTNOSHENIYA] journal of foreign policy analysis.

The journal draws attention to the fact that there are alarming aspects in the sentiments heated [as received] by some circles in a number of Western countries. There are forces, which would clearly want to use the meeting with the purposes that are contrary to its aim, as a venue of airing "grievances" against the socialist states, of slanderous attacks and pressure upon them.

The socialist countries will naturally give a worthy rebuff to hostile attacks if they take place.

Stressing the necessity of ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting, the journal urges all of its participants to "display political willpower." "Attempts at shattering and undermining the prestige of the Helsinki Act cannot be allowed. As a result of the meeting, the moral and political force of its provisions as a standard of international communication must grow," the article says.

The journal lays special emphasis on agreements on questions of military detente and disarmament. The success of the Madrid meeting "will depend in a large measure on whether it will be able to contribute to the resolution of precisely this, most burning problem. Such an incentive could be the adoption of a decision to hold a general European conference on military detente and disarmament."

DELEGATE TO PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETING HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231044 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Union has come to Berlin with the sincere desire to promote in practice solution of difficult problems of the present-day international situation. This has been stated at a press-conference held here by head of the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Vitaliy Ruben.

Representatives of parliamentary delegations of socialist countries and also the majority of countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, participating in the work of the 67th conference of the Parliamentary Union, made constructive speeches, V. Ruben said. A discord to these constructive speeches was the speech by the U.S. representative who from the rostrum of the international forum of parliamentarians pounced a stream of slanderous fabrications on the USSR's peaceful policy.

That speech cannot be qualified otherwise but an attempt to poison the atmosphere of the conference, to intimidate representatives of the countries of the world with a non-existent "Soviet military threat."

The sound forces of the participants in the parliamentary forum will firmly hold out against the attempts to divert them from the discussion of really important problems of the present day, problems of preservation of peace and consolidation of international security and will promote positive decisions aimed at curbing the arms race, stressed the Soviet representative.

The head of the Soviet delegation emphasized the great significance of bilateral and multilateral meetings of the delegations of different countries for determining the positions of the sides and elaborating the common stand that would promote better mutual understanding between countries.

Comment on CSCE

LD222046 East Berlin ADN International service in German 1639 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--"The Soviet delegation has come to the 67th IPU conference with the endeavor to make a constructive contribution toward detente, in order to promote thus the process of further detente and to help prepare the road for the Madrid meeting." This was stated by leader of the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at an international press conference in Berlin on Monday.

Ruben recalled the fact that the principles of the Helsinki Final Act became 2 years later in 1977 part of the new USSR Constitution, and he expressed the conviction that the process of detente which began in Europe will ultimately despite all attempts at disruption, encompass the entire world. In this connection he explained the USSR's position that the Afghanistan question can be solved only by political means and by binding guarantees against any imperialist interference.

He continued that he has the impression that the latest Soviet disarmament proposals are understood at the Berlin IPU conference "to a considerable degree as realistic proposals, as essential proposals, without which it is impossible to advance along the road of detente." This view was also represented by delegations from outside Europe, for instance, by deputies from Southeast Asia and Latin America.

KUWAITI NEWSPAPER EDITOR COMMENTS ON TASHKENT CONFERENCE

GF231930 Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Statement by 'Abd al-Rahman (Wilayati), editor in chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-BALAGH, while attending the Soviet Islamic conference in Tashkent, no date given--recorded with superimposed translation from Arabic into Persian]

[Text] Our participation in this Islamic conference entitled, the 15th century should be the century of friendship of the masses, has given us an excellent opportunity to visit our friend, the Soviet Union.

I thank the Muslims of Soviet Asia for organizing this conference. Such conferences are good bases for forming friendly relations with Soviet Muslims. This conference has given foreign participants a chance not only to exchange ideas on various subjects, but also to become familiar with the lives of Soviet Muslims. It has achieved some good aims on relations between various Muslim groups. We visited other cities of the republic and have fond memories of them. While visiting these cities, we saw that the faithful are free to practice their faith.

The clergy have been performing a major role in keeping peace in this world. They have been helping relations between Muslims and the masses of the world while performing their duties. This is our first visit to the Soviet Union, and we have very fond memories of your country. We are happy to have been able to become familiar with your country.

PRAVDA ON RESTRUCTURING WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD231405 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September 1980 publishes on page 4 a 2,100-word article by Dr of Economic Sciences E. Obminskiy entitled "Choice of Development Strategy: Young States in the Struggle for the Restructuring of International Economic Relations."

It describes the way in which imperialist countries and international monopolies allegedly exploit developing countries and make them economically and politically dependent on the West and gives an account of the measures proposed by Third World countries and by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the restructuring of international economic relations.

RACHKOV WRITES ON PROFITS ACCRUED FROM ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD220953 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Signed to Press on 15 September 1980 publishes on page 21 a 1,800-word article by "observer" B. Rachkov under the headline "Profits From a Crisis." The article comments on the profits made by Western oil monopolies out of the "critical shortage of fuel in the capitalist market, created to a significant degree by their own policies." Rachkov gives details of the increase in oil monopolies' profits in absolute terms and in relation to other industries during the seventies. He asserts that Western "ruling circles" seek to shift the burden of increasing oil prices onto the working people, notes President Carter's attempts to gain political capital by attacking the oil monopolies and discusses U.S. Government policy in this respect, including the "super-profits" tax, asserting that revenue from this tax is not being used to help overcome the energy crisis, but to help the "military-industrial complex."

SOVIET DELEGATE MOROZOV ADDRESSES IAEA CONFERENCE 23 SEP

LD232302 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep, TASS--The 24th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) discusses a broader international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The conference is exchanging opinions on ways to increase the efficiency and reliability of the IAEA guarantee system under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

IAEA Director-General Sigvard Eklund noted in his report that nuclear power stations over the globe produced 8 per cent of electric energy, and 30 countries were building nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 210 million kilowatts. Nuclear stations are estimated to account for 15 per cent of the world electric energy output in 1985. He emphasized the achievement of the CMEA, and the Soviet Union in the first place, in developing the nuclear energy industry.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the use of Atomic Energy Ivan Morozov stressed in his speech that nuclear energy was becoming a major factor of economic and social development for many countries. He said that the USSR had been rendering and continued to render ample technological assistance to IAEA developing member nations. This assistance included both material aid and organization of study and fact-finding programmes for specialists from developing countries in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegate noted with concern that Israel and South Africa were nurturing plans to create their own nuclear weapons, undermining the existing nuclear non-proliferation regime. Ivan Morozov said it was necessary to get those countries' nuclear activities controlled by IAEA guarantees.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SESSION ON JERUSALEM OPENS IN FES

LD191242 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 19 Sep, TASS--An extraordinary special session of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organisation has opened at the Moroccan city Fes. The session will discuss the problem of Jerusalem which has been illegally declared the "eternal and indivisible" capital of Israel by Israeli parliament.

U.S. ROLE IN IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE CITED

LD232219 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN said that the U.S. warships which are in the Arabian Sea are approaching the area where military battles are occurring between Iran and Iraq.

This news item causes great concern; it indicates that the United States is prepared to use any excuse to consolidate its military activity in the Arabian Sea. We believe that there is no need to prove that such actions by the United States can only fuel the fire, to say the least. The U.S. administration, which has declared this area to be of so-called vital interest to the United States is increasing its military presence there and is bluntly threatening to interfere in the internal affairs of the gulf countries. Representatives of the Pentagon and the White House turn a deaf ear to all protests by the governments in the guif and the vast social circles there against the U.S. military preparations and muscle-flexing.

The U.S. plans and actions in this area are quite rightly described in the gulf countries as being in flagrant violation of international rights. The area of the so-called U.S. vital interests is the water and land of someone other than the United States, and is thousands of miles away from the United Stats; nor does the United States possess the oil of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other sovereign countries.

On the pretext of freeing the hostages, the United States is planning for direct and open interference against Iran. Nor does the United States have any objection to the use of force even in reply to the necessary rise in oil prices by the countries of this region. Now, as AL-WATAN puts it, the United States is seeking to control the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. All this reminds one of the days of traditional colonialism when the imperialist states used to completely ignore the will of the countries and peoples, and used to act according to the law of the jungle. The only difference is that the colonial empires used to be regarded as the jungle; now, the United States is trying to impose by force its will on independent and sovereign countries.

GLUKHOV ACCUSES U.S. OF FOMENTING INSTABILITY IN MIDEAST

LD241019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Yu. Glukhov: "Imperial Itch"]

[Text] The Washington strategists have flown into a militarist passion. The U.S. politicians, generals, diplomats and special services leaders are engaged in recarving the map of the world.

In narrating these exercises, NEWSWEEK writes, for instance, that U.S. President J. Carter "with a firm sweep of his hand, outlined the Persian Gulf oilfields region." The enormous Indian Ocean basin is being outlined with the same "firmness." All these regions, far away from Washington, are included in the sphere of U.S. "vitally important interests."

On what grounds? None. In the grips of the mania for world rule, U.S. imperialism is trying to impose its diktat on other peoples by force. The itch of imperial ambitions has taken hold of the Washington administration. The U.S. press is discussing "imperial concerns" without a trace of irony. The decaying imperial mantle removed from British soldiers is being tried for size by Uncle Sam.

As in the theater of the absurd, a scenario is being played out whereby one hegemonistic fancy is being piled on top of the other. [paragraph continues]

"It is perfectly obvious," the U.S. President states, "that we are vitally interested in insuring unimpeded oil supplies from the Near East. I have already said and I repeat once more that we will use any justified measures to protect these vital interests. That includes the use of our military might...." "...In the Persian Gulf region," Defense Secretary H. Brown echoes, it is the foundations of the economic and political prosperity of the United States and its allies which are at stake." Dramatizing the situation to the utmost, Brown states: "If the world's industrially developed countries were deprived of access to the energy resources of the Persian Gulf region, the result in both the political and economic fields would most probably be the collapse of our alliances, our allies and the world economy" (!).

Consider these cynically frank admissions. U.S. economic and political prosperity is built on other people's welfare, on the plundering of other people's natural resources. After all the Persian Gulf oil is the property of the peoples of this region. It would be interesting to know how the United States would have reacted if its West European partners were to make claims on U.S. oil. Absurd? Yes. But claims to Near East oil are just as absurd. However, the interests, wishes, plans and needs of its lawful owners are simply not taken into consideration. They are threatened with reprisal for their disobedience and people are prepared to crucify them like rebellious slaves for their display of independence. And it is this sort of "procedure" which is extolled as the norm! What is this but an arrogantly scornful attitude on the part of the metropolitan country toward the colonies subordinated to it? But it is a case of mutual relations between sovereign states, of the observance of elementary international norms. Those who are intoxicated with chatter about "human rights" should not forget this.

The "arcs of instability" outlined by Z. Brzezinski are just as absurd. States like Iran or Afghanistan whose peoples have taken their fate into their own hands and refuse to be the subject of exploitation and imperialism's private domain are declared to be "unstable." The assertion of the peoples' true autonomy and independence is declared to be a "threat to the security" of the region. But that is a deliberate lie. "They (the Americans--Yu.G.) expatiate about bases, the dispatch of warships, Marines, and the nuclear deterrent," declared a high-ranking adviser to the United Arab Emirates' president, "but this is all creating a tense atmosphere in a region which, in the opinion of its inhabitants, is distinguished by a high degree of stability." Consequently instability is artificially created by Washington itself whenever U.S. imperialism's predatory interests are threatened. It is well known that the United States annually extorted from Iran half of its revenue from oil sales. Having lost this feeding trough and having lost bases and weapons, U.S. imperialism launched a crusade against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Thus, the claims to world rule and expanionist doctrines like the "Carter doctrine" are becoming a guideline for practical actions.

The Pentagon is creating a gendarme "quick reaction corps," a "fire brigade" to suppress flareups of the national liberation movements in any part of the world. Initially, NEWSWEEK attests, strategists believed that the U.S. troops numbering 110,000 men could perform any scenario based on the quick reaction strategy. Now this figure is 200,000 men and next year it will increase still further.

A whole series of bridgeheads is being prepared for the landing of the army of punitive troops. The runways of Egyptian airfields nad of airfields on the island of Masirah belonging to Oman, have been cleared to take the U.S. assault troops, and U.S. base on the island of Diego Garcia is being reequipped, and moorings have been cleared at the Kenyan port of Mombasa and the Somali Port of Berbera.

Essentially, the Pentagon's large-scale military operation in the Indian Ocean has already begun. U.S. naval forces keep permanently in the Arabian Sea a formidable armada including 2 aircraft carrier groups consisting of 25 ships and 150 military aircraft. The first rehearsal of a lightning strike by the "quick reaction forces" has already been carried out, when in April this year a military assault landing attack deep into Iranian territory was carried out. It was only by chance that it was not carried out according to the plan which had been worked out. Strikes against Khomeyni's residence and key targets in Iran were not made. But to all appearances these plans have not been buried.

Washington is also seeking to involve its partners in highly dangerous military adventures in the Indian Ocean. This was discussed at the NATO Council's recent Ankara session. A regrouping of forces is envisaged in connection with U.S. military preparations. The Washington POST has written in particular that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are studying a plan providing for the dispatch to southern Europe of additional squadrons of ground-based air forces and Marine Corps aircraft to compensate for the reduction in the number of U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and is suggesting that U.S. allies in Europe think of taking similar steps. Pentagon specialists have also visited Australia. They were seeking airfields there capable of taking the B-52 bombers, which would make it possible to reduce the time taken to fly to the Indian Ocean for the aircraft which at present fly from Guam, in the Pacific.

From these preparations it is possible to judge the global dimensions of the U.S. threat to peace and security in the Indian Ocean. It assumes a particularly sinister nature in the light of the new U.S. nuclear strategy which provides for the delivery of a first strike. The peoples of the developing countries are becoming Washington's hostages and potential victims of a nuclear catastrophe.

Mention must also be made of the means which U.S. imperialism is using to implement its hegemonistic plans. As always, the gamble is on supporting antipopular militarist dictatorial, venal regimes like the regime of the shah of Iran, which collapsed last year, or that of the butcher Somoza in Nicaragua. It is no accident that Washington's Near Eastern clients include the Israeli aggressor and the puppet-Sultan Qabus.

The adventurism of U.S. imperialism is merely heating the adventurism of its minions. With U.S. connivance and encouragement Tel Aviv annexed the eastern part of Jerusalem, is refusing to implement the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and is making attacks against Lebanon while Cairo is threatening neighboring Libya. The danger, the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE concludes, is that an offensive bloc may be created consisting of the United States, Egypt and Israel prepared to oppose the national liberation movement. But in that case the question would arise: Will the Near East not become the Vietnam of the eighties?

The newfound claimants to the colonial empire are weaving intrigues in an attempt to cause conflicts among the peoples of southwest Asia and to catch fish in troubled waters. Following the "divide and rule" principle, Washington is seeking to drag out the Near East conflict and split Iran and the Arabs, to set Iran against Iraq and Afghanistan, Pakistan against Afghanistan and so forth.

Washington is also playing a dirty game with regard to West Europe and Japan. As is well known, in contrast to its partners the United States has no vitally necessary need for Near Eastern oil. By deliberately heating the situation and provoking the closure of oil supply lines the U.S. monopolies would like to go for their rivals' throats.

The United States tries to conceal its own hegemonistic aspirations by false assertions about the "Soviet peril" and specualtions over the Afghan events. "If there is some outside threat to Iran's Muslim revolution," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown hypocritically declaimed, "then it emanates from the Soviet Union, not the United States." This tirade was uttered precisely when the Pentagon was preparing Operation Delta and working out variations on the invasion of Iranian territory. It needed the unforgivable lie to distract the Iranians' attention from the real threat.

Under cover of the slogan of the "Soviet peril" invented by the Americans, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah noted, the United States is itself bringing pressure to bear on the Arabs seeking to prevent them from raising oil prices and to make them provide military bases and benefits for U.S. air and naval forces. The United States presents the matter as though a "Soviet invasion" will take place tomorrow and the satisfaction of its demands will enable it to ensure there is no weakening of its troops' ability to defend the region against this invasion. [paragraph continues]

However, in fact, the minister continued, it is precisely the accelerated buildup of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean zone which presents a danger to the region, intensifies tension there and is fraught with even graver consequences.

The relapses into colonial policy are causing alarm among the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin and the Near and Middle East. U.S. imperialism's claims to the role of world gendarme and its attempts to create a web of bases, punitive expeditionary corps and reactionary regimes to bar the way to the national liberation movements and halt the march of history are a dangerous undertaking. Having suffered defeat in Indochina, Afghanistan, Iran, Nicaragua and other parts of the world, the imperialists are trying to give battle on new frontiers and to create a new hotbed of war and tension.

MATVEYEV VIEWS 'HUNT' FOR 'MIRAGE OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY'

LD240839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Chase After Mirage"]

[Text] The important agreements of the seventies between our country and the United States, which relaxed world tension and lessened the threat of war, were preceded by a significant shift in the U.S. Government's strategic doctrine. The government stopped harping on about the need to achieve "military superiority" over our country. The concept was adopted of the "sufficiency" of U.S. military potential, which in practice meant recognition of the equality in this sphere between the two states with the biggest arsenals in the world.

Life had eventually convinced the U.S. policymakers of two things: The futility of chasing after "military superiority" and--which was still more important--the riskiness of such a race so far as the interests of the United States itself were concerned.

Of course, our country needed no convincing that this competition was insane [nenomalnyy]. The Soviet side had repeatedly stated that the arms race in general and the U.S. confrontation with the Soviet Union in particular were pernicious and dangerous to the cause of peace.

The very concept of military superiority, our side pointed out, becomes meaningless given the current huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and means of delivering them to any point on the globe. Hence the term "overkill."

The very concept of "superiority" is untenable because of grim factors of reality. And the attempts by U.S. ruling circles to keep it in their political baggage have had an extremely adverse influence on the world situation. This has, as it were, automatically blocked opportunities for reaching mutually acceptable agreements, based on the equality of the sides' interests, between ourselves and the United States on questions of curbing the arms race and lessening the danger of war.

So long as Washington set the aim of securing one-sided advantages for the United States, in the strategic sphere to boot, it was impossible to expect either the holding of productive talks or the conclusion of relevant agreements.

The turnabout that took place in the early seventies in the thinking of U.S. ruling politicians--a turn toward a more sober assessment of the real situation--created the conditions for the elaboration in difficult but encouraging Soviet-American talks of the well-known agreements of cardinal significance for safeguarding peace in our world and for preventing nuclear war. This was a gain for all peace-loving forces and created the opportunities for still more important agreements on real measures for disarmament. With great hopes, the world awaited precisely that kind of development of the dialogue between our country and the United States on these issues.

President Carter's administration has disappointed these expectations. The pendulum of Washington's policy has now swung toward and returned to the dangerous aspirations to "superiority" in the military sphere, which are dangerous to all peoples, the American people included. The American side is now calling for a "position of strength" to be created. Washington is effectively sabotaging ratification of the SALT II treaty and advocating the adoption of a program for producing new types of nuclear missile weapons and deploying them on the approaches to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. All these U.S. measures, combined with the revision of nuclear strategy in the direction of still greater emphasis than before on the aggressive line of a "first strike," introduce into the international situation a destabilizing element fraught with serious consequences and undermine the foundation of both Soviet-American relations and the prevailing balance of strategic forces.

What are the initiators of this provocative course hoping for? What would they like to achieve?

The authors of all kinds of immoderate speeches in the United States--from spokesmen for the current administration in Washington to the Republican Party presidential candidate--claim that they are not motivated by warlike intentions and that they realize the consequences for the United States of unleashing a nuclear conflict. There is much talk in Washington of commitment to the idea of talks with the Soviet Union. President Carter and his cabinet offer assurances that they remain faithful to the accords with our country contained in the documents on limiting strategic offensive armaments signed in Vienna in June 1979. It is claimed that at the very first opportunity the White House will act to bring about U.S. Senate ratification of those agreements. R. Reagan declares that, if he is elected president, he will be prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union when...the United States has achieved a "position of strength."

What these figures do not talk about is the practical consequences for the world situation of the measures they are publicizing, measures for the sharp buildup of U.S. military budgets and the deployment of new types and systems of nuclear missile weapons. But that is a material issue. It is true that only madmen can plan to unlease nuclear war. But it is also true that the threat of the outbreak of such a war does not decrease, but increases as a result of the intensification of the nuclear arms race, accompanied, moreover, by hostile or else downright provocative talks about a country whose thoughts are directed toward curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of war.

The current calculations of the American authors of the "tough line" vis-a-vis the USSR are far-reaching--just as in similar instances in the past. The amendments may be relatively insignificant--the trend remains the same as throughout the postwar period, when aggressive American figures have put forward essentially identical goals for their provocative policy vis-a-vis our country.

In September 1946 President Truman sanctioned "for execution" a memorandum that recommended the U.S. Government to speak the "language of force" with the Soviet Union, to reject any arms reduction proposals and to prepare for nuclear and bateriological warfare. In the spring of 1950 a group of "hawks" in Washington which included Secretary of State Acheson, his colleagues Lovett and Nitze and others, elaborated a program for an intensive "cool war against our country with a view to" as the document forthrightly pointed out, "destroying the Soviet system." Another secret document, prepared by the commission of yet another "hawk"--Hayter--for President Eisenhower in 1957, did not rule out even the possibility of preventive war against the USSR.

Those who are now setting the tone in the United States for calls for the achievement of "military superiority" point to their hopes of securing amendments in the U.S. favor in the prevailing correlation of forces in the military sphere in order thereby to secure also the desired changes in the political sphere. [paragraph continues]

Talk of "positions of strength" vis-a-vis the USSR is again current. And, as in the past, the main hopes are pinned on work on new types and systems of weapons, primarily nuclear missile weapons. At the end of the forties the United States pinned these hopes on atomic weapons, then on the hydrogen bomb, on nuclear submarines and, at the end of the sixties, on the development of MIRVed missiles. Now what they are talking about is the neutron bomb, the "invisible aircraft," cruise missiles, laser weapons and so forth.

But more than 30 years of postwar experience ought to have demonstrated the futility of gambling on sole possession of "superweapons." In the fact of menacing preparations in the United States our country has already repeatedly demonstrated its ability to thwart such calculations. That is what infuriates those figures in the United States who refuse at all costs to reconcile themselves to the idea that it is impossible to secure a "monopoly" in the sphere of the most modern military technology.

Washington currently envisages an automatic increase of at least 5 percent per year in U.S. military budgets in the eighties. Even that rate of arms race seems "inadequate" to the Republican Party presidential candidate.

This sorry competition between the leading candidates in the current presidential campaign is scaring off more and more Americans, including Americans who hold high posts in business and in various institutions. They are pointing out that the nation simply cannot permit itself that kind of waste of funds and resources which are in short supply.

That is how the chain stretches from the "Soviet threat" ballyhoo to the concepts of "military superiority," and from these to many unhealthy phenomena in contemporary American life.

The gamble on primacy in the military sphere also has a direct bearing on the U.S. leaders' aspirations to "leadership" among their allies. President Carter keeps on prating about the U.S. "leading role" in the Western world. It is a curious fact that these aspirations are meeting with an increasingly notable rebuff from the other major capitalist countries. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, national secretary of the French Socialist Party, wrote in LE MONDE for 15 December 1979 that the U.S. campaign for rearmament within the NATO framework is aimed at "strengthening U.S. hegemony over the allies." In a speech on 23 March of this year in London then Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa declared that the United States can no longer lead the Western world on its own. While French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet pointed out bluntly in April: "We have never asked the Americans to lead us."

It is also indicative that Washington makes strenuous play of the "Soviet threat" myth in its relations with a number of other capitalist countries in order to make them emulate the United States. Official U.S. propaganda alludes to Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, where events are not going the way official Washington would like. The authors of these allusions essentially try to ascribe to "Moscow's intrigues" many phenomena in contemporary life which are unpleasant so far as the United States is concerned. But is our country the source of one of the biggest defeats for Washington's imperialist course in the postwar period--the events in Iran? Do not the demands of many Asian, African and Latin American countries for a just economic order reflect those countries' legimitate interests? Finally, are the serious difficulties which U.S. policy is now encountering in a number of oil-producing countries the result of "Moscow's intrigues"?

However, the United States is now concentrating military forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf precisely on the pretext of a "Soviet threat." [paragraph continues]

It is claimed that oil deliveries from the region are menaced by an "external danger." And at the same time Washington is remaining silent and making no reaction to other countries' important initiatives designed to defuse the situation and to ensure the normal functioning of the machinery of prevailing international trade and other ties. Thus, for instance, at their meeting in the Polish capital in mid-May the Warsaw Pact states advocated that, in the interests of peace and the unimpeded utilization of international marine communications, a start be made to considering the question of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in the corresponding regions, be they Atlantic Ocean, Indian or Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean Sea or Persian Gulf.

Several months have now passed, but Washington is pretending that the proposal does not exist. However, if Washington was really worried by the situation in the Persian Gulf, for instance, it ought to have reacted to this initiative.

That, of course, is not the only such example demonstrating the readiness of our country and its allies to discuss any issue that might be a source of friction and tension in the world, provided that there is no question of interference in states' internal affairs or of infringing their sovereign rights and interests. If Washington was really worried by the prospects for developments in the security sphere, it would not delay over ratification of the SALT II treaty but would agree to start further talks on curbing the arms race. Instead of this, Washington is exhibiting relapses of the chronic disease called hunting "military superiority." That is a chase after a mirage.

BOLSHAKOV CALLS FOR 'ABANDONMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD232023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 23 Sep 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program; PRAVDA observer Vladimir Bolshakov commentary: "Human Rights and Washington's Psychological War"]

[Text] Good day, comrades! Recently the voices of those supporting a second cold war have been becoming increasingly strident in the capitals of the major capitalist states, above all in Washington. They are demanding a departure from detente and negotiations, for cooperation and a peaceful dialogue with the socialist community, and want a return to confrontation. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in a speech in Alma-Ata that a political struggle is in progress in the world between the forces advocating peace, respect for the rights of peoples and the relaxation of tension and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. This struggle is part of the historical conflict between socialism and capitalism. The world of capital, which is doomed by history, does not want to reconcile itself to the real alignment of forces which has now taken place between it and the socialist community and is trying to turn back the course of history in a direction to its liking in order to go just as before against the will of the peoples, to subjugate sovereign states to its domination, and to foist on them a political system which is to the liking of the monopolies.

The ruling circles of the United States are placing far from low stakes in this struggle on psychological warfare. This term, which is taken from the military dictionary, provides for the execution of operations directed at demoralizing the rear lines of the opponent through the disorientation and misinformation of the population, through undermining its faith in the ideals of society and through discrediting in its eyes the reputation of the government.

During the struggle against Hitlerite Germany psychological warfare waged by the special services of the United States was fully justified. But the war is over and the special services have remained, and this time they have continued psychological warfare against the countries of socialism.

Right from the outset the waging of this struggle was detailed to the American intelligence service and to the apparatus of U.S. foreign political propaganda which was closely linked with this service. There are many examples of how this struggle was waged, and they are known fairly widely. These examples include the incitement of the counter-revolutionaries of Hungary in 1956 to come forward against the people's authority, the inflamation of antisocialist moods in Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1967 and 1969. The American intelligence service and Radio Free Europe, which comes under this service and which transmits broadcasts to the socialist countries of East Europe, were involved in each instance. Radio Liberty, which operates in the same system as Free Europe, has on more than one occasion made direct appeals for struggle against the system which exists in the Soviet Union. Right to the present day it transmits unbridled slanderous broadcasts against the USSR.

The Carter administration which came to power in January 1977 has introduced new weapons into the psychological warfare arsenal--the concept of human rights. This human rights concept has several aspects. First, it is exploited to divert the attention of Americans from the violation of human rights at home, in particular from the facts of the persecution of progressive forces. The way American justice dealt with the Charlotte three, with Assata Chacourt, with David Rice, a leader of the American national committee to combat fascism, with Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk, activists of the American Indian Movement, with (Joe Harrison) an activist of the Negro civil rights movement, and thousands of others is well known. False witnesses, with specially selected charges, pressure by the FBI and CIA on the court and interference in trials by federal organs--all this is a normal phenomenon for fabricating cases against dissidents in the United States.

Let us add one more fact to this: Despite all the American declarations about loyalty to the cause of human rights, Charles Yost writes in the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the United States has still not ratified most of the UN conventions on this matter, that is, they have not become participants of these conventions. These include the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crimes of apartheid, the international covenant of economic, social and cultural rights, and the international covenant on civil and political rights. Even though all of these were concluded more than 10 years ago, they have not even been presented to the U.S. Senate for ratification. One may add to these words of Yost that an amendment has still not been made to the Constitution on the equality of women and the abolition of child labor. Why in that case, a TIME magazine reader wrote to the editorial office a while ago commenting on the inactivity of the U.S. Congress and President in the matter of defending civil rights and freedoms in the United States, do we harp on about human rights wherever we like except in the United States itself? Are we not like the biblical hero who beheld the mote in his brother's eye but did not consider the beam in his own eye?

The same TIME magazine furnished a reply to this in one of its routine reports on human rights. It reported that the defense of human rights has been elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy, but let us add, foreign policy. The deputy of the secretary of state has been appointed chief of a standing coordinating committee for human rights.

And in the CIA a special office has been created for global matters which is staffed with fulltime CIA employees who collect, as the magazine says, good and bad news from the human rights front and report weekly on this to the President. And so we have a front with its staff and its commander in chief and, of course, with its own intelligence service. The campaign for the defense of human rights has acquired a clearly expressed anticommunist direction and has become one of the forms for conducting psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, said in 1977 that human rights should replace traditional anticommunism as the base on which U.S. foreign policy is founded. Presidential Directive No 28 dated 1977 on human rights has elevated precisely this to the rank of U.S. state policy, and this was the beginning of widespread activities by the Carter administration aimed at torpedoing detente, wrecking a number of Soviet-American accords achieved in the 1972-75 period. The initiators of the campaign for the defense of human rights tried to carry out widespread interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and of the other socialist countries with the obvious aim of changing the political system of these states--a fact which was virtually not concealed in Washington.

In the words of Christopher, deputy to the U.S. secretary of state, this campaign has given the United States the means to regain the ideological initiative. In fact, this was not so much a question of an "ideological initiative" but rather of an ideological smokescreen. Fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and throughout the Western world by accusing the socialist countries of human rights violations which do not exist there, the strategists of psychological warfare, with the help of the CIA, the intelligence services of the NATO countries and Israel, were on the one hand activating in every possible way the activities of dissidents which the bourgeois press was presenting as a kind of movement in opposition to socialism and on the other hand they were preparing public opinion in the West for a return to the cold war and for a fresh unprecedented round in the arms race. Both sides of this miserable activity are jointly connected.

It is well known that the image of aggressive communism which allegedly threatened the very future and security of the United States was the dominating stereotype of the cold war era. This stereotype was badly frayed during the years when detente flourished. America and Europe were beginning to stop believing in it. One of the ideological supertasks of the Carter campaign under the human rights slogan was not only to galvanize this stereotype but also to represent real socialism in the form of a represssive and totalitarian society.

Carter's human rights slogan is, as we see, far from innocent. One can judge in particular by the latest events in Poland as to how this slogan is specifically applied to interfere in the affairs of the socialist countries. Thus, the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH said recently that the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee or the Workers' Defense Committee, known better by its abbreviation KOR, displayed the most activity among the antisocialist forces operating in Poland. KOR, the paper says, operating under the slogan of defense of human rights obtains money from the same funds from which other antisocialist groups also derive nourishment, that is, from Western subversive centers. Having nothing at all to do with workers, the KOR members participated most actively in the organization of the strike in Gdansk and in other towns on the Polish coast.

It is well known that the antisocialist forces were directed during the Polish events via Radio Free Europe and via transmitters of the Voice of America in Portugal. It is clear that activities of this kind have nothing in common with the defense of human rights but represent direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, a flagrant violation of the Final Act signed by the United States together with other states in Helsinki in 1975.

Now, when preparations are underway for the meeting in Madrid between the states which signed this act, Washington is trying in every possible way to exaggerate the matter of nonexistent human rights violations in the socialist countries. This is being done with the obvious aim of covering up Washington's violation of the pledges it assumed at Helsinki on defense of civil rights in the United States and on noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. This is the reverse side of the campaign of the White House under the slogan of defense of human rights.

Our foreign policy, Senators McGovern and Nelson wrote in the foreword to the book "American Militarism in the Seventies", is dictated not so much by a threat from outside, as we would like to imagine, but is rather the continuation of our own aims. But if anticommunism is the only thing which we agree to adopt as a national credo then this means that we will never be able to break the psychosis of force and destruction which constitutes the tragedy of America. This is what American senators write.

Anticommunist paranoia, the psychosis of force and destruction must give way to a realistic assessment of the world situation which has developed and must give way to the abandonment of psychological warfare against the countries of socialism and to the abandonment of each and every kind of attempt by the United States to dictate its will, to foist its political system on other peoples. It is only on this basis that the further existence of mankind in conditions of peace and security is possible.

U.S.-PRC TRADE, TRAVEL, OTHER AGREEMENTS REPORTED

LD181446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Pitki and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Excerpt] President Carter and Bo Yibo, PRC deputy premier, signed an agreement in Washington on increasing trade, air and sea connections, and also expansion of consular links. The document provides for the opening of new air routes and sea connections. There will be a sharp rise in exports of Chinese textiles to the United States. As is known, contacts between Beijing and Washington respond to the aims of the Chinese program of modernization, which also envisages the militarization of the country. This was visibly confirmed by teh visit to the PRC by William Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense, who declared in Beijing that the U.S. administration had agreed to hand over hundreds of licences to American firms to produce (?equipment) for China. At the signing ceremony, Carter told the Chinese representative that he personally would remain faithful to the cause of strengthening mutual relations with the PRC.

SIMONYAN ON STRUCTURE, ROLE OF QUICK REACTION FORCES

LD240737 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 September 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Army of Aggression and Piracy" the 2,000-word final article "From Foreign Press Information" in the series under that rubric by Dr of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan, entitled "Intervention Force." The article deals with the structure and functions of the U.S. "quick reaction force", noting the composition of the ground forces, the Marine Corps, airborne forces, military air transport facilities and seaborne forces. The article points out that the "quick reaction corps" is "designed to fulfill police functions above all against countries in the Near and Middle East, but also in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America, that is, everywhere that American imperialism perceives the weakening or the threatened weakening of its economic, political and strategic positions." The article, and the series, is concluded as follows: "The feverish buildup and training of the 'intervention strike force' graphically reflects the general aggressive thrust of the building and development of all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces--ground forces, air force and navy. The gamble on military strength in conjunction with Washington's adoped policy of undermining detente and reviving the cold war is fraught with fatal consequences for the cause of peace and the peoples' security."

PRC DECLINES PROPOSAL FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH VIETNAM

LD231442 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 23 Sep 80

["Beijing: Policy of Threat and Military Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Beijing today declined the proposal, advanced by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations which were unilaterally interrupted by China during the second round half a year ago. Since that time, despite repeated appeals of the Vietnamese side, Beijing under all sorts of invented pretexts avoided the opening of the third round of negotiations. On September 12, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in a special note to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China proposed to start the third round in Hanoi on October 6. The Vietnamese side emphasized that the resumption of negotiations in conditions of a further aggravation of tension on the frontier between China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam brooks no delay and meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

But Beijing this time, too, in its great-power manner turned down Vietnam's good will, and cynically declared that now "there are no proper conditions for the third round of the negotiations." Has the Chinese side done anything to create such conditions? On the contrary, Beijing prevents in every way the settlement of bilateral relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by making military threats and provocations against Vietnam a matter of its official policy.

According to the data of the Vietnamese side, in August alone the Chinese military committed about 250 armed provocations on the frontier with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; systematic bombardment of the Vietnamese territory, bandit raids on frontier villages, arsons and destruction of dwelling houses, destruction of crops, seizure of property of individual citizens and agricultural cooperatives. A considerable material damage was inflicted upon Vietnam as a result of these criminal actions; there were casualties among the population.

Intrusions of Chinese warships into territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has also become an almost daily phenomenon. These intrusions, just as the provocations on the land frontiers, are a gross violations of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Besides, Beijing carries out a vigorous campaign of slander against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

By the example of this obviously aggressive course it is obvious what is Chinese hegemonism in action and what a grave threat it presents to independence, peace and stability in South-East Asia.

In carrying out its policy, Beijing seeks to enlist support of the United States and some other NATO member-countries. The direct link between the strengthening American-Chinese military partnership and further invigoration of Beijing's hegemonistic desires in South-East Asia, has already become obvious. The recent negotiations in China's capital involving U.S. Undersecretary of Defense William Perry might serve as a fresh confirmation of that. London also seeks to act in unison with Washington. The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, with his visit to Beijing to begin on October 3, has given an interview to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY which, as was noticed by observers, was couched in an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese spirit. This only makes Beijing more arrogant in its hegemonistic ambitions.

'ACCELERATED REMILITARIZATION' THREATENS JAPANESE INTERESTS

LD231153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "The Generals Are Hurrying"]

[Text] The Japan Defense Agency is giving its approval one after another to new decisions on the accelerated buildup of the country's military potential. The elaboration of concrete plans for strengthening troops of Hokkaido has begun. Annual maneuvers with the participation of ground, naval and air forces as well as joint exercises with the American Army and Marines have been announced. The Japan Defense Agency has approved an increase in appropriations for militarist preparations in fiscal 1981 to nearly 2.5 trillion yen, which is approximately 10 percent more than this year.

The military-political orientation of the recent naval exercises in Sagami Bay is very indicative. Taking part were Japanese naval forces and ships from a British naval squadron which previously made "courtesy calls" in China and South Korea.

To the accompaniment of propaganda on the "Soviet military threat," the neo-Samurai are publicizing the anti-Soviet nature of Japan's revanchist military preparations. As the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, the "Self-Defense" Air Forces are planning to create--following the U.S. Air Force example--a "squadron of potential enemy fighters" made up of planes modeled on Soviet MIG's.

Obviously the Tokyo revanchists are implementing old designs for turning Japan into a major military power. These plans are fully in accordance with Washington's and Beijing's designs. It is known that in its Far East policy the United States is gambling on "sharing the military burden" with Japan, further involving that country's "Self-Defense Forces" in its Pacific strategy and bringing Tokyo into the American-Chinese partnership. R. Bartholomew, a high-ranking U.S. State Department official, recently called for American-Japanese cooperation to be extended even to "maintaining security in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf."

Almost simultaneously with the Washington envoy, Han Nianlong, PRC deputy foreign minister, called on Tokyo to "jointly take practical steps against the Soviet Union." Beijing is trying to draw Japan into a broad anti-Soviet front and set the United States, Japan and other states at odds with the USSR. This was again confirmed by Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito's talks with Beijing leaders during his recent visit to the PRC.

Tokyo's present course of accelerated remilitarization, anti-Sovietism and playing into the hands of the American-Chinese partnership embodies a serious threat to Japan's national interests as well as to the cause of peace in Aisa and throughout the world.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PRESIDENT

LD231109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 16 September N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received (M. Akagi), a prominent Japanese politician and public figure and president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, who is in Moscow. A useful exchange of opinions took place on prospects for the development of economic ties between the USSR and Japan.

WARSAW CONFERENCE OF VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES REPORTED

LD221321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report under general headline "In the Fraternal Parties": "Conference in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep--A Conference of first secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees and Central Committee department chiefs has been held here under the chairmanship of S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPF Central Committee. The conference examined the present socioeconomic situation in the country and discussed the main task of party work.

'ORDINARY WORKING DAY' AT WARSAW PLANT DESCRIBED

LD240827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent O. Losoto: "The Working Day"]

[Text] Warsaw-Pruszkow--an industrial center in Warsaw Voivodship--is well-known for its rich labor traditions and the great expertise of its metal workers. The products of the local May Day machine tool building plant, for example, are exported to more than 30 countries. Articles made at the local tableware factory are in great demand at home and abroad. The city has just celebrated the 90th anniversary of its railroad car repair plant....

I spent several hours at the May Day plant. It was an ordinary working day. In all shops and in each section people were working to fulfill plan targets, and the production process was operating efficiently and reliably. I met workers, techniciana and engineers. I visited shops and the plant PZPR committee. The conversations touched on many topics currently at the center of public attention.

No matter what we talked about--the country's socioeconomic situation, exports and imports, prices on the domestic market, housing construction, wages--my interlocutors would above all proudly note the realities of what has been accomplished during the years of people's power, separate the genuine from the superficial and come out against indiscriminate criticism.

The party organization enjoys well deserved prestige. Communists have always been in the midst of the masses. In the grim times of the fascist occupation, in the underground organizations they gave their lives in the battle against the enemy. And after liberation communists joined everyone else in restoring the wrecked plants, participating in Warsaw's rebirth and building a new, people's socialist Poland. Now the plant's communists are with the workers and share their preoccupations and hopes.

"How could it be otherwise? At our plant we know one another well. We know what makes one another tick: who has a celebration coming up; or who needs help," Henryk Borowiec said.

Borowiec is a fitter; very highly skilled, I was told. He has been at the plant for over 30 years. He has been a party member since 1945. He has a wealth of experience of both life and the party. Behind the laconic and reserved exterior lies party conviction, honesty, principle. That is why communist elected him to the shop bureau and the plant PZPR committee.

"We know that no one will do our work for us," he said. "And the enterprises' output gives the state around $1 billion per annum. A considerable contribution to the country's budget. We support the steps taken by the party and government and the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum geared to the efficient functioning of the entire national economic complex and the speediest solution of the complex situation."

And there are many communist workers like H. Borowiec at the plant. The fitter's words were endorsed by communist and assembly shop foreman Kazimierz Dziewicki who has worked at the plant for 29 years. He has a son who has also come to work in the shop.

"About one in four of us has done more than 20 years at the enterprise," Deputy Director G. Polchowska-Grzemowska said.

She has been there for 24 years. Seven years ago PRAVDA described her work as leader of the forging and pressing shop. She put the collective among the leaders. Then, for a few years, she was plant party committee first secretary.

There are many worker dynasties among the Pruszkow machine tool builders. It has become a rule here for a son to choose his father's trade. In No 2 machine shop I met three Boguckis--father and two sons. This kind of "family atmosphere" is encouraged.

Time passes, of course. The shops are renovated. New, complex equipment is introduced and the machine tools themselves, all electronic, are very different from those produced in the old days. Sons outstrip fathers. They study, become technicians and engineers. But they remain loyal to the plant, to the worker traditions.

"More and more young people are coming to us now. We attach a 'white head' to each group," the deputy director said. "That's what we call our experienced, honored comrades who have worked at the enterprise for many years. Why 'white'? Many of them have hair silvered by the years. These people are reliable tutors of our young people, they pass on not only professional knowledge but also the remarkable labor traditions of a collective creating first-class equipment."

The morale of the people, their labor spirit depend largely on being well informed about the collective's goals, about problems. The party organization devotes a lot of attention to this aspect.

"It is very important," I was told by plant PZPR committee First Secretary Lech Mlynarczyk who has also given the plant more than 30 years (he has been a worker, foreman and section chief). "The worker must know what is happening around him he must assess his position and role and understand the importance of his own work. Every Tuesday we gather together the secretaries of party organizations--we have 7--and the party group organizers--30 of them. At these meetings we give them a picture of the life of the entire collective and city so that, through their aktiv they can pass on the information to everyone. In turn, the party group organizers voice the wishes of communists and workers and raise problems requiring immmediate intervention. As a rule, pressing questions are immediately answered by the plant director and PZPR city committee secretaries. We have a rule: Nothing is put off until tomorrow. The value of our meetings is that they result in speedy solutions. They give the working class greater confidence in the party.

...We visited the Labor Glory Room. The exhibits and documents depict the enterprise's rich history. There is a special corner devoted to cooperation with the collective of Moscow's Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool-building production association. An honorary diploma is prominently exhibited. It was awarded to the collective of a May Day plant workers' team for active participation in a subbotnik at Krasnyy Proletariy marking the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The ties between the related enterprises are broad and fruitful. They embrace an ever growing circle of people and are deepening. There is exchange of leading work methods, technology and party work experiences. Assembly workers, fitters and machine operators from the May Day plant spent several days working in Moscow. A similar group from Krasnyy Proletariy went to Pruszkow. The Polish friends told me that it is proposed to exchange technologists and designers in the future.

"We attached great significance to cooperation with our Soviet colleagues," L. Mlynarczyk remarked. "It is not only mutually advantageous but serves to further strengthen fraternal friendship between our peoples as well. This also applies, of course, to our colleagues in other fraternal countries, which are deepening cooperation within the CEMA framework." This is what the workers of Purszkow--one of socialist Poland's many industrial centers--are working on, thinking and saying.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON CDU/CSU 'INTERFERENCE'

LD241035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 5

["TRYBUNA LUDU Article"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (TASS)--TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published an article disclosing the FRG Christian Democrats' attempts at interference in Poland's internal affairs.

International opinion, especially in Europe, says the article, is following the development of the situation in Poland with great attention. The predominant opinion is that the Poles will be able quickly, sensibly and with a sense of responsibility to solve their internal questions for the sake of their country's well-being. [TASS International Service in Russian at 1709 GMT on 20 September adds the following: "The only views in relation to the situation in Poland which stand apart are those expressed by the FRG's CDU-CSU opposition bloc. These parties, says the paper, have rather come round to thinking that the time has come to fling the doors wide open to the nationalistic prejudices against Poland and the Poles which are manifesting themselves in the parties, and also to opinions unfavorable to the policy of detente."]

The leaders of these parties make hypocritical statements in "defense" of the interests of Polish working people in which one can clearly perceive attempts to discredit our country. [TASS International Service in Russian at 1709 GMT on 20 September adds the following: "...and to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU. The person indulging the most in activities of this type is Strauss, the CSU candidate for the post of FRG chancellor. Recently he has come forward with theses insulting the dignity of the Polish people."]

Polish public opinion noticed a long time ago the inclination of the CSU to interpret Poland's policies, and relations with Poland from the viewpoint of its own personal interests and of its internal struggle. These tendencies, which have recently been intensified, are no doubt linked up with calculations by CSU activists. [TASS International Service in Russian at 1709 GMT on 20 September adds the following: "To the effect that by arousing anti-Polish moods it will be possible to scrape together preelectional capital and with the help of cheap demagogy to undermine everything that has been achieved between the Government of Poland and the FRG's ruling coalition in the process of normalizing relations, something which makes a considerable contribution toward detente and peace on the European Continent.]

Our position is simple: These calculations are fruitless, the article says. [TASS International Service in Russian at 1709 GMT on 20 September adds the following: "Poland along with its allies, comes out unswervingly in favor of the policy of strengthening peace and of political and military detente, a policy which is in the vital interests of all the peoples of Europe. We wish to point out with total resolve that the actions being undertaken by certain CDU/CSU politicians are leading only to fomenting mistrust and hostility among peoples and to the undermining of stabilization in our continent. Polish opinion is decisively against such actions."]

MORALE AT WARSAW RAILCAR REPAIR PLANT DESCRIBED

LD231557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Polish Reportage": "Living Traditions"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--It has remained intact since the time of the occupation--a grim watch tower with loopholes like gaping eyes rises above the fence around the plant. [paragraph continues]

Party aktiv meetings are being held throughout the country. Members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and representatives of the top state and party organs are taking part in them. In a businesslike atmosphere, the meetings in Warsaw, Lodz, Torun, Zielona Gora, Olsztyn and other cities have discussed ways of removing sources of tension and have considered specific ways of eliminating the miscalculations made in the socio-economic sphere. Measures have been outlined to improve economic efficiency.

The party aktivs in Gdansk and Katowice have been addressed by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He noted the definite improvement in the situation in the country. The party, S. Kania said in Gdansk, realizes that the former policy and propaganda cannot now be continued after what has happened, and that the same methods of party work cannot be used. What must be sought is that which provides a true link between the party and the working class.

What lay at the bottom of the difficulties that led to the conflict, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed, was a failure to observe the economic laws of socialism, the Leninist norms of party life and moral norms, and an incorrect attitude to social aspirations. It is necessary to oppose illusory, demagogic slogans claiming that it is possible to share more than is produced. Therefore the imperative of the time is the full use of existing production potential. The main condition for achieving success, S. Kania noted, is still work, without which even the best program decisions can be of no help.

The party's call to the working class and all the working people to prove by their action their glorious combat traditions and political maturity is meeting with an increasingly broad response among the masses. Newspapers have reported that many production collectives that have started work after the strike are pledging to make up for the resultant lag with shock labor. The dockers of Gdansk, the shipbuilders of Szczecin and the miners of Silesia have set a good pace.

Your correspondent visited one of the country's biggest enterprises--the Warsaw automobile plant. Its shops stretch for several kilometers along the right bank of the Vistula. Some 16,000 people work there.

"Initially we produced 25,000 automobiles per year," Tomasz Wojtowecki, deputy secretary of the plant party committee, recounted. "Now it is more than 130,000 and, along with our branches in other cities in the country, 380,000."

The Polish autoworkers started up production of the small Polski Fiat, which enjoys deserved popularity. Then a few years ago the comfortable Polonez began to roll off the production lines. The Warsaw automobiles are exported to many foreign states. They can be seen on the highways of Hungary, Bulgaria, France, Britain, Iraq and other countries. That shows the high decree of development of the Polish automobile industry and its international prestige.

"Less than 4 months are left before the end of the current 5-year plan," T. Wojtowecki continued, "and our main concern now is to cope honorably with the production target. It can already be said with satisfaction that we will fulfill both the current year's plan and the 5-year plan target."

Today's workers at the plant are skilled specialists and politically mature people. The leading force that sets the collective an example of labor and social activeness is the plant party organization, which has about 5,000 members and candidate members.

Now too, at a complex time for the country, the plant's communists are setting an example of tenacity and the ability to combat difficulties. All shops and services are working smoothly and harmoniously. Each day 50 automobiles roll off the production line.

Quite close by, no more than a dozen meters away are the parallel lines of the railroad along which electric trains continually speed by. And there is scarcely anyone who, when looking through the carriage window, does not notice the dramatic inscription on the rough wall: "Warsaw passed this way."

Here, on the plant's territory, several months before the Soviet Army liberated Warsaw, the Hitlerites organized a huge concentration camp: Having reduced the Polish capital to a heap of rubble and ashes, they herded some 650,000 citizens of Warsaw here. The plant ceased to exist except a handful of workers continued toiling--in the boiler room and at certain other installations. And, just as they had waged the struggle and carried out acts of sabotage throughout the long and terrible years of the occupation, so, under the terror of the concentration camp, when each "working day" was a nightmare, they remained unsubdued and helped prisoners to escape.

This is just one page in the history of the Ho Chi Minh railcar repair enterprise, the largest in Poland, whose collective recently commemorated their 90th anniversary. Putting it frankly, the situation in the country, which has found itself up against great socio-economic difficulties, is not conducive to holding jubilee celebrations. But there are all sorts of jubilees.

The plant's 90th anniversary celebrations did not last long. The next day I met three cadre workers, team leaders Henryk Slojewski, Wladyslaw Gudzak and Alfred Filej. They came to the party committee straight from their work places in their overalls. And I realized: The question "What does the plant mean to them?" sounds more appropriate on this particular day rather than the day before when they were wearing their railroad workers' dress uniforms. The team leaders gave short, concise answers. It was felt that in the recent days and weeks each one of them had given new thought to the meaning of such words as "my plant," "my party."

They were not easy thoughts and, as though stressing this, Wladyslaw Gudzak remarked to me: "We celebrated the jubilee well. We have worked a lot recently, but do not think or write that we have no problems or that everything is resolved. As in the rest of the country, here at the plant the workers are keenly discussing shortcomings. These concern both plant matters and tasks on a far bigger scale--our whole economy, the people's life, the party's life." I asked what they consider the main point in this serious and broad discussion.

The answer was straightforward as befits a worker: unity of word and deed, a deepening of ties between the party and the working class and all working people. This is exactly how the question was put at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and at the party aktivs where S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other leading figures spoke. There is dogged, urgent labor ahead at each work station, since only what has been produced can be distributed.

...I took my leave of the railcar repair workers even more strongly convinced that the Polish working class and their party, supported by the entire socialist community, are capable of coping with any, even the most complex tasks of developing their socialist motherland.

NORMALIZATION OF POLISH WORK SITUATION ASSESSED

LD240953 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 80 pp 6-7

[NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent L. Kharkov report: "Poland: Fidelity to Socialism"]

[Text] The accelerating process of the normalization of life is a characteristic feature of Poland these days. The PZPR and the government, with the active participation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, are making efforts to surmount the existing difficulties. The normal labor rhythm has been restored at most of the enterprises where there were strikes, so the press reports. Many production collectives are clearly aware that calm, and honest and selfless work are the best guarantee of a way out of the complex situation and the speediest full implementation of working people's aspirations.

The party meeting held recently leveled principled criticism at the shortcomings existing in the enterprises and condemned the distortions and errors in the work of the central party and government organs. At the same time the communists and all the plant's working people resolutely dissociate themselves from the intrigues of anti-socialist forces and are displaying loyalty to the socialist gains which the people have secured under the PZPR's leadership over 36 years of building a new life. Like the whole Polish proletariat, they are mobilizing their efforts to solve the country's difficult problems and consistently defend the cause of socialism and the interests of the people's state.

NEW POLISH ECONOMIC PLANNING MEASURES NOTED

LD231149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch under the general headline "Fraternal Newspapers: Day's News": "Relying on the Masses"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep--The comprehensive measures adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government to improve plan leadership of the national economy will be implemented in Czechoslovakia as of 1981. The realization of these measures demands that inertia and obsolete views and methods are overcome, RUDE PRAVO writes editorially today.

In this connection the newspaper poses the task of ensuring that every working person and every worker is made aware of the essence of the adopted measures. The working people's participation in production management demands enhanced creative intiative and more rational labor organization. The new norms by which the Czechoslovak economy is to be guided will stimulate a careful attitude to the expenditure of raw materials, energy and labor. This is also of tremendous significance for people's education, RUDE PRAVO points out.

The comprehensive measures create conditions for everyone who works honestly and with initiative to be better recompensed. The strengthening of the principles of autonomous financing will increase collectives' interest in the results of their own labor. It is impossible to make the coming important changes in the system of management of the country's economy without the broad and effective participation of all working people, the CPCZ Central Committee organ concludes.

ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER MICULESCU VISITS MOLDAVIAN SSR

AU092005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, paid an official visit to the Moldavian SSR at the invitation of the Government of the Soviet Union.

During the visit, Angelo Miculescu was received by I. I. Bodyul, member of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Moldavian SSR.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and I. I. Bodyul.

Opinions were exchanged during the interview on concerns for agriculture, both sides expressing their wish to steadily develop the relations of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

Visited were farm units, agro-industrial complexes, scientific and productive associations. It was decided to steadily develop and broaden economic, technical and scientific collaboration in scientific research, the exchange of technical and scientific information in agriculture.

CHRISTOPHER BONN VISIT LINKED TO NATO DISPUTE ON TURKEY

LD221453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "Military Diktat"]

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep--U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher has made a special visit to Bonn. The unplanned arrival of the representative of the American administration was due, as has been officially announced here, to the "development of the situation in Europe and NATO's problems." The "events in Turkey" were named specifically among the topics of discussion.

The military coup in Turkey has caused an acute flareup of the old disputes among NATO countries. Fears have been confirmed that the North Atlantic alliance's course of the massive militarization of Turkey and its transformation into a military bridgehead is leading the country toward economic catastrophe and inflaming internal contradictions to flashpoint. Some of Washington's European allies have now come out against continuing that course. At a conference hastily convened in NATO's Brussels headquarters the Belgian and Danish representatives demanded, as a first step, the cancellation of the planned maneuvers by NATO troops on Turkish territory. When the American and West German representatives opposed this, it was announced on behalf of Belgium that its military contingent will not take part in the exercises.

DIE WELT 'CANARD' TARGETED AGAINST OSTPOLITIK

LD231349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "DIE WELT's latest fabrication"]

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep--The Springer paper DIE WELT has reported that the Soviet foreign trade association Stankoimport is allegedly buying machinery for the production of ammunition from the major FRG machine tool building firm Gildemeister. The orders for equipment allegedly arrived in 1980 "after Soviet forces entered Afghanistan."

"Reports" of this kind are patent nonsense. The "photocopy" of the "document" quoted by the paper is an obvious forgery. Suffice it to say that the numbers of the orders in this forgery refer to 1971, not to 1980.

The reputation of DIE WELT, for which deliberate fabrications are common practice, is well known. Similar provocations have been perpetrated before. Their chief purpose is to discredit the FRG Government's Ostpolitik. There is clearly a link between the appearance of this latest canard and the activity of the West German opposition. The fact that almost simultaneously the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction asked a question in this connection in the Bundestag is no accident.

U.S. PRESSURING NORWAY ON CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD231053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "What Worries Norwegians"]

[Text] Oslo, 18 Sep--The board of the Norwegian Labor Party [DNA] recently held a special session devoted to an issue which is attracting very serious attention here. It is a question of plans to site on Norwegian territory heavy equipment dumps for NATO troops, primarily American troops.

As is known, this question was raised some time ago by the NATO and Pentagon leadership while they were mounting a campaign of militarist hysteria and increasing military preparations against socialist states. The Scandinavian public has evaluated the plans to create new U.S. and NATO strong points on Norwegian soil as actions designed to further involve the states of this region in a policy aimed at undermining the processes of detente and peaceful cooperation among countries and peoples.

Many Norwegians are critical of the country's involvement in such a policy. The plans to site American military dumps in Norway were criticized by the majority of speakers at a DNA board session, who pointed out that the implementation of these plans is against the country's true interests.

T. Berntsen, chairman of the DNA organization in the capital, declared that the Soviet Union has recently advanced "a number of proposals on arms limitation talks--proposals which should be studied in all seriousness."

The "Workers Educational Union," an influential organization in the country, recently adopted a statement to the effect that Norway must pursue a policy in the defense and security sphere which helps to end the arms race. In the Union's opinion, to this end Norway should "maintain a low level of tension in northern regions" and put forward initiatives on continuing talks on the reduction of arms in Europe.

Even in bourgeois opposition circles in Norway voices are to be heard disagreeing with the NATO plans. (B. Kveven), vice chairman of the Venstre Party, has declared, for example, that "in the party obvious skepticism exists with regard to the plans to stockpile American equipment in Norway." The implementation of these plans, (B. Kveven) said, does not accord with Norway's policy, which was "formed with regard for the interests of our big neighbor in the east."

Such statements show that there is growing understanding in Norway of the need to create an obstacle in the way of the "right wave" in politics, as people here say, and to rebuff rightwing tendencies in the approach to resolving foreign policy problems.

As the Norwegian democratic press points out, the statements against the NATO plans have caused serious concern in NATO circles. It has become known here, in particular, that the U.S. Embassy in Oslo has mounted vigorous activity, demanding that Norwegian politicians agree to the stationing of heavy American equipment in Norway.

In recent months the Norwegian and Danish leaders have constantly been receiving messages with such demands directly from the American capital, with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown being particularly zealous in this respect. These actions of Washington's, so people here believe, have been dictated both by considerations associated with the U.S. election campaign and by long-term plans for a general exacerbation of the international situation and the imperialists' attempts to secure one-sided military advantages with regard to the socialist states, and primarily the Soviet Union.

The communist newspaper FRIHETEN calls for a broad rebuff to be organized to the plans to turn Norway into a U.S. military bridgehead against a country which Norway has never fought and which came to its assistance by driving out the Hitlerite occupiers.

These days many Norwegians are recalling that their country's vital interests can be ensured only by way of peaceful cooperation, disarmament and continuation of the policy of detente.

ALIYEV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST LEADER HOEKSTRA

LD191549 Baku BAINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN], 25 August.

Warmly greeting the visitor, Comrade Aliyev told hom about the enormous transformations which have taken place in every sphere of Azerbaijan's socioeconomic life in 60 years of Soviet rule. The years of the Ninth and Tenth 5-Year Plans, he stressed, were marked by particularly great achievements in communist building which are regarded highly by the party and government. As is the case throughout the country, extensive preparations are currently under way in the republic for the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress. Azerbaijan's working people are eager to successfully complete the Tenth 5-Year Plan and to greet the party congress with outstanding new achievements.

The international situation, Comrade Aliyev continued, had deteriorated recently through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO partners. This requires further efforts by communist and workers parties to strengthen peace and security, especially in Europe. Under these conditions our party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are taking all steps necessary to prevent confrontation and to continue the course of easing tension, talks and mutually advantageous cooperation. In common with all Soviet people Azerbaijan's working people wholly endorse our party's peace-loving foreign policy activity, regarding it as the guarantee of peaceful creative labor.

G.A. Aliyev expressed the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPN will continue to develop successfully, and he wished Dutch communists great successes in their impending affairs and in implementing the decisions of the CPN's recent 27th congress.

Expressing thanks for an intersting conversation Henk Hoekstra said: The enormous successes in every sphere of the economy and culture achieved by Azerbaijan, of which it is rightly proud, are of lasting significance. They are having a great influence and are a marvelous example to the peoples of countries struggling against colonialism and for freedom, democracy and elementary human rights.

Our party holds in high regard the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and advocates the rallying of all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the unbridled arms race launched in the West and against the deployment of new missile complexes in Europe. We will continue to strive to consolidate the relations between Soviet and Dutch communists.

Henk Hoekstra wished Azerbaijan's working people great successes in communist building and new creative strength in order to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with striking achievements.

Taking part in the conversation were K.M. Gagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; D.N. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; and N.A. Akhundov, executive of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

LEONIDOV NOTES ROLE OF IMPERIALISM IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD231934 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of the article by Akeksey Leonidov entitled "Who Benefits From the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict", the article that was published in today's IZVESTIYA:

"The forces of imperialism always sought and are seeking to gain from contradictions arising at times in relations among developing countries. They seek to take advantage of any regional conflict for weakening the anti-imperialist front of peoples, for distracting their attention from the vital tasks of national construction, from the struggle for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty, from protecting national wealth against the encroachments by imperialism.

"It is precisely this tactic that is now being used by the United States and other Western countries with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran that developed in the Near East. For several weeks now alarming news is coming from the Iranian-Iraqi border where armed clashes go on. Tanks, artillery and planes are used in the fighting that continues at a stretch of nearly 600 kilometres.

"Iraq declared that Iran had not fulfilled the 1975 Iranian-Iraqi agreement that envisaged, specifically, the settlement of territorial problems between the two countries and denounced the agreement.

"This conflict is connected with the vestige of the past. This is a concern of the two countries and it is they that should look for the way out of the crisis situation that has formed and should manifest good will and political wisdom. No one has the right to interfere in relations between Iraq and Iran, least so to instigate them to the further escalation of tensions on their borders.

"Western propaganda hammers away about the present difficulties in the Iranian-Iraqi relations and alleges that the reason for the clashes between the two neighbouring countries are oil-rich districts. This 'conclusion' is absolutely unconvincing since both Iran and Iraq have considerable oil resources and are fully provided with energy. The fact that imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, is striving to seize oil sources of other peoples and on purpose instigates tension in the area of the Near and Middle East is undoubted and constitutes a real danger. Indicative in this connection is a report of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN that U.S. warships staying in the Persian Gulf are advancing to the zone of the military operations between Iran and Iraq.

"It is common knowledge for a long time that the United States and other Western countries are keeping an eye on the Near and Middle East. Those regions have been marked on the maps of the general staffs of imperialist powers as zones of 'special', allegedly 'vital' interests of the West. The United States has been increasingly making its way militarily into those regions. If earlier Washington used its agents Israel, the shah regime, and somewhat later As-Sadat's Egypt for the struggle against the national liberation movements, now it is readying its own armed forces in order to spearhead them against the emergent countries of the Near and Middle East, above all against the oil-rich countries. Who, if not they are threatened now by the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, by U.S. Armed Forces deployed on numerous bases encircling those regions, by U.S. 'Phantoms' practicing 'training' flights in the skies above Egypt. The Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH recently stressed with good reason that 'plans of setting up U.S. military bases in Berbera Port (Somalia) and near Ra's Banas on the Red Sea coast in Egypt, bear evidence of Washington's return to the old policy of knocking military blocs together, splitting Arab unity and consolidating Israel's hold of the occupied Arab territories.'

"Revolutionary liberation processes taking place in the Near and Middle East are at variance with the strategic goals of U.S. imperialism in those regions. They cause unconcealed dislike among those who are dreaming of reviving gunboat policy, and with its help getting hold of other countries' natural resources, above all, oil fields belonging to other countries.

"Both countries -- Iran and Iraq, standing on anti-imperialist positions, are active participants in the struggle waged by the emergent nations for the establishment of a new economic order rejecting the diktat of trans-national monopolies. The two states are members of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries which has firmly declared a policy independent from imperialist oil tycoons, the policy which is based on the understanding that oil wealth should first of all serve the national interests of the peoples, and that dealing in that strategically important commodity, 'the fuel of fuels' of our century, should be conducted on an equal and mutually-beneficial basis.

"All this causes a bitterly negative attitude on the part of imperialism. The United States and other Western countries would like to see the things develop on an entirely different plane. They hope to counter the unity of the peoples with attempts to split their ranks, the resolve to struggle for national liberation--with capitulatory policy. It is not accidental that the Camp David collusion, this anachronism, has appeared in the international arena. The United States, the godfather of the Camp David deal, set the task of changing the situation in the Middle East region in its favour with the help of Israel's tougher stand of Cairo's betrayal. It tried to distract the attention of the Arab states from their main goals--the struggle for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression--to draw other countries into the deal, and to knock together a pro-American bloc in the region. A new jumping off ground would have appeared as a result for a broad attack from the United States. It is natural that U.S. actions were spearheaded against the oil-rich states, Iran and Iraq among them.

"But the peoples of the Arab world and all those who declare together with them that the Middle East crisis should be decided in its entirety rejected the Camp David deal. They justly saw it as the noose of the American lasso which Washington is now swishing over the Near and Middle East, seeking to grip with this noose Arab and Iranian oil derricks.

"There is only one way to decide the Middle East problems. It is not the way of half-measures, of 'mini-agreements' that would be of advantage only for Israel and its trans-oceanic patrons. It is necessary to withdraw troops of the aggressor from all occupied Arab lands and to grant the lawful rights to the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create its own national state.

"It is highly positive that both Iraq and Iran together with other countries rejected the Camp David collusion, declared resolutely against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its Israeli and Egyptian partners.

"The reasons for the United States special interest in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict are understandable. Seeing that the situation in the Near and Middle East is developing not according to its own scenario, the United States is not averse to profiting from contradictions that have arisen and to getting the maximum of advantage for its imperialist plans. Israel wishes to profit from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict too. Israel would like to use for the escalation of provocative actions against Arab peoples, above all against the Palestinian Arabs, any distraction of such states as Iraq and Iran that hold firm antizionist positions and their concentration on mutual contradictions.

"Certain persons in the West do not conceal the hopes that the present Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict will lessen the ability of the Republic of Iran to resist the imperialist pressure that is being brought on it. It is also hoped that the involvement of Iraq in the military operations against Iran will enable the West to achieve changes in the Iraqi foreign policy in its own favour.

"The events taking place on the Iranian-Iraqi border, naturally, cause concern of the world public which holds that any such aggravation of relations plays only into the hands of the imperialist forces. At the same time international experience shows that given good will disputable questions can be solved through peaceful talks with taking into consideration the just interests of both sides. It is also clear that the liquidation of tensions that arose between Iraq and Iran would help improve the political climate in the region, would enable both countries to concentrate their attention more on the solution of urgent tasks in their anti-imperialist struggle.

"The peace forces express the hope that good will will be manifested and that good neighbourly relations will be established between the two countries. This will hearten their friends. This will be a serious warning to those who would like to profit by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict".

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECEIVE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD231632 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--The Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev today received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, Mohammad Mokri, at the latter's request.

The sides touched upon certain questions of Soviet-Iranian relations and the situation in the Near and Middle East.

The meeting was attended by the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Viktor Maltsev.

AFP Report

NC231558 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian Ambassador to Moscow Mohammad Mokri met today with Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Mr Mokri said the Soviet authorities showed a neutral attitude toward the battle between Tehran and Baghdad, and described the two-hour meeting as "important" and "satisfying".

The Iranian ambassador repeated his demand that the Soviet Union suspend arms deliveries to Iraq.

The meeting follows the visit here Sunday and yesterday by the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Following the two-hour meeting with the Soviet official, Mr Mokri said that the Soviet Government had "formally assured" him that Moscow "intended to remain neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict."

Mr Usmankhodzhayev said that Moscow believed the war was serving the interests of imperialism , according to Mr Mokri, who added that the Tehran Government was "very grateful to the USSR for this neutrality."

The ambassador also said that Moscow had refused further military aid to Baghdad.

"The visit of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to the Kremlin was a failure," he said.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN TEHRAN

GF231630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the Soviet ambassador in Tehran at the joint forces command headquarters this afternoon. PARS reports that they exchanged views on issues related to the Iranian-Iraqi border.

REPORTS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, CARTER'S REMARKS

LD232336 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep, TASS--A communique of the Supreme Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, broadcast by Baghdad Radio, says that "in response to Iran's decision to establish full control over the Strait of Hormuz the Iraqi troops undertook operations to establish control over a number of Iranian areas of vital importance to Iraq."

The military command's communique notes that 47 people were killed and 116 wounded during today's Iranian air raids on the Iraqi towns of Baghdad, Al Bashrah and Al Mawsil. Housing was damaged, as well as petrochemical installations in Al Basra and (Hasiriya), and a sugar refinery in Al Mawsil.

Kuwait, 23 Sep, TASS--An official spokesman of the Iraqi Government explained the conditions set forth by Iraq as obligatory for the settlement of the conflict. They include the return to Iraqi sovereignty of three islands in the Persian Gulf that were seized by Iran, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iraq and also of its rights to the whole of the Shatt al'Arab River.

The spokesman said that Iraq had regained so far 380 of the 508 square kilometres of territory that belongs to it but is held by the Iranians.

Paris, 23 Sep, TASS--The joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports, said that the Strait of Hormuz and the northern tip of the Persian Gulf were under control of the Iranian forces. The staff warned that ships entering the strait should not deliver strategic goods to Iraq and must sail strictly according to the set route. The gulf and the Shatt al'Arab River have been declared a zone of military operations.

Speaking over the radio, the Prime Minister of Iran Raja'i said that during the past 24 hours Iran had lost in fighting two transport planes, a fighter plane and two helicopters. He said the Iraqi side lost 17 fighter planes and a bomber. Four Iraqi missile boats were sunk in a naval engagement near Bushehr. Fighting along the border with the participation of tanks and artillery continues.

Member of the Supreme Council of National Defence Khamene'i said that up to 140 Iranian planes had taken part in the raid on 15 military bases in Iraq.

Speaking over the radio and television, the Leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni noted that standing foremost behind the forces whipping up the conflict between Iran and Iraq was American imperialism. He called on the country's population not to pay heed to counter revolutonary rumours about a possible state coup, shortage of food, etc...

Washington, 23 Sep, TASS--Speaking in Los Angeles, President Jimmy Carter of the United States intimated that the present conflict could convince the Iranian leadership that it had to cooperate with the United States in order to get spares for its American-made military hardware. He said that in the long run all this could also convince Iran of the need to release the American hostages.

Paris, 23 Sep, TASS--The newspaper LE MATIN notes that "satisfaction reigning in the ruling circles of Israel in connection with the conflict."

"Neither the Iranians nor the Iraqis are interested in an expansion of the conflict," L'HUMANITE writes today. "The former and the latter should not forget that all the peoples have a common enemy--imperialism and that a settlement of the conflict by way of talks between Tehran and Baghdad is important to both countries."

New York, 23 Sep, TASS--A spokesman of the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has made a statement on his behalf expressing deep and growing concern at the escalation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The statement calls for a settlement of peace-endangering contradictions by way of talks.

SAVCHENKO CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. APPROACHES TO CONFLICT

LD232256 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Talk by Igor Savchenko: "To the Detriment of the Iranian and Iraqi Peoples"]

[Text] Worrisome reports are currently coming from the region of the Iranian-Iraqi border. Violent clashes are taking place between the armed forces of the two countries. In a statement to the English-language [word indistinct] published in Lebanon, the secretary general of the Arab League has said that he feels profound sorrow over this armed conflict and that the incidents on the Iranian-Iraqi border can turn into a major war between the two countries. According to the secretary general of the Arab League, this kind of development hurts the Arabs.

It is necessary to state that these events arouse similar sentiments in the hearts of the Soviet people as in all people, regardless of where they may live, who love peace, independence, and progress.

Battles are taking place between these two states which were created in the flames of the anti-imperialist people's revolutions, revolutions which ended the overlordship of imperialism.

The armed struggle between Iran and Iraq--two countries which were progressing along the route of eliminating the remnants of neocolonialism and on the way to economic and cultural development--is diverting the attention of these two countries from these issues. The armed struggle is taking place between two oil producing countries compelled to struggle against oil imperialism. The political aim pursued by these countries is to wrench out the roots of imperialism and Zionism in the Near and Middle East. Naturally, the success of this struggle requires neither clashes nor discord between these two countries but a strengthening of cooperation between them. Nobody stands to gain from the clashes between Iran and Iraq except imperialist circles because clashes like this facilitates the policy of bringing the gulf area under the control of (?imperialism).

President Carter has often said that Washington is determined to use force to defend the oil in the gulf. (?In the past), imperialist Britain has also exploited the differences between Iran and Iraq to preserve its supremacy in the region. We now see U.S. imperialism (?gathering forces) in the gulf and nearby areas, intent on benefiting from the Iranian-Iraqi clash for the same purposes. It is significant that, according to reports in the world press, U.S. warships in the gulf are now on their way to the area of the Iranian-Iraqi clash.

We, the Soviet people, observe this clash with concern and sorrow because the two countries involved in the clash are countries with which our country has friendly and good-neighborly relations. Our country, which unswervingly implements a policy of peace, supports the peaceful settlement of disputes and clashes between states. This is why we sincerely believe that common sense will (?prevail) and that a peaceful settlement satisfactory to both sides will be reached very soon in this clash, which is detrimental to both the Iranian and Iraqi people and only in the interests of the imperialists.

SAUDI CONCERN AT U.S. AIMS IN GULF SHARED

LD232202 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia celebrates its national day. Forty-eight years ago today, 'Abd al'-Aziz ibn Sa'ud, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, issued a decree uniting the parts of the Arabian Kingdom, and announcing that the state he was heading would be officially called the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud replaced the title King of Hijaz, Najd and United Regions by King of Saudi Arabia.

The Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize this new Arab state. In February 1926 the Soviet Union recognized Hijaz joining the Saudi Kingdom.

The growth of oil production after World War II and the sharp increase in oil prices since the early seventies--a matter which increased many times the income of the Saudi treasury--enabled Saudi Arabia to implement great social and economic projects and to take big strides forward in its development.

Saudi Arabia's external economic activity and policy have grown. The Muslim holy places in Mecca and Madinah are in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia gets a huge income from oil and this enables it to give vast financial and economic aid to other countries. All this has helped Saudi Arabia to play a tangible role in Arab causes, in the Muslim world and in the international field. Saudi Arabia has been working with increased activity in recent years for a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Another important aspect of Saudi policy is ensuring the stability of the Arabian Gulf. The gulf countries are greatly concerned over the United States' embarking on the realization of the domination plans which the United States prepared a long time ago, that is to strategically control the important Arabian Gulf region and take over its oil resources. U.S. President Carter declared the area to be a vital area for U.S. interests. The Pentagon has massed its naval fleet in the Arabian Gulf. The United States conceals its special plans and hypocritically declares the need to ensure stability in the region. It also frightens the ruling circles in the Arabian Gulf countries about the so-called Soviet threat and it accuses Moscow of reaching out for the oil resources there. But the gulf states believe that the U.S. plans and actions constitute a great threat to them. Therefore, Saudi Arabia and other coastal countries, with the exception of Oman, protest the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Arabian Gulf, and refuse to offer military bases to the United States, and also believe that they themselves can preserve security in the region. This stand enjoys the full support of the Soviet Union.

But U.S. propaganda's anti-Soviet fabrications mislead some circles, including those in Saudi Arabia. These circles try to place Soviet policy at the same level as U.S. policy. But facts clearly show that the Soviet Union has no ambition and will have no ambition toward others' resources, nor does it attack the security of other countries, nor does it intend to impose on those countries its style of life, nor does it want to obtain rights and privileges for itself. The Soviet Union's principles are peaceful cooperation and a just settlement of all problems. The Soviet Union is prepared to establish its relations with Saudi Arabia on the basis of these principles. It is worth mentioning this on Saudi national day.

As they did about half a century ago, the Soviet citizens congratulate the people of Saudi Arabia on the birth of their independent state, wishing them success and prosperity.

INTERVIEW WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OF STATE CITED

LD232321 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 23 Sep, TASS--The United States occupied an irreconcilable position with regard to the Arab countries helping Israel to perpetuate its occupation of the Arab lands and to establish militarized settlements there. Therefore, it would be a mistake to assume that an openly pro-Israeli position of Washington could change after the presidential elections in the United States. This was said by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Syria Faruq al-Shar' in an interview for the Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION.

The minister stressed that Syria opposed the establishment of U.S. military bases in Moslem and Arab countries. He added it was impossible to put up with the establishment of U.S. bases in Arab countries, since it was common knowledge that the United States was an ally of Israel. However, Somalia and Oman did not want to understand that and helped Washington with the implementation of its designs in the region. Those countries were doomed to isolation in the Arab world.

The minister sharply condemned the Camp David accords which, according to him, are aimed at destroying the Palestinian revolution and consolidating the Israeli colonialists' hold of the Arab territories. He said that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be brought about only as a result of the cancellation of the Camp David deal which is the main barrier on the path towards a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

Touching upon the forthcoming visit of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria to the Soviet Union, the minister stressed that the Soviet Union had always sided with the Arab peoples in their struggle against the Zionist aggression and gave them all-round assistance and support. The Syrian minister expressed conviction that the visit would promote stronger relations between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Touching upon the question of Syrian-Libyan unification, the Syrian minister said that an explosive situation remained in the Middle East. It had developed as a result of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and Tel Aviv's policy of elimination of the Palestinian patriots. The decision of the Israeli Knesset about the final annexation of Jerusalem and proclamation of it the "eternal and indivisible" capital of Israel had aggravated the situation in the region even further. In the face of the Zionist challenge Syria responded to the call of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi about the unification of the two countries.

Faruq al-Shar' pointed out that the Syrian-Libyan union envisages the election of one president, the formation of a single government and joint state institutions, and also the election of a single national assembly, the exponent of the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD231107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Soviet-Syrian friendship days are opening in our country. They will be held in Moscow and Georgia.

A meeting held in Moscow on 18 September was devoted to the opening of the days. The representatives of the public, who addressed it, voiced the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian people and other Arab peoples to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East.

TRIAL OF DISSIDENT BAKHMIN CONTINUES, SENTENCE PASSED

Trial Proceedings

LD231538 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Fomin writes:

The public trial of Vycheslav Bakhmin is going on at Moscow's City Court for the second day. He is charged with committing a criminal offense falling under Article 190-Prime of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. He is accused of systematically engaging for a number of years in the compilation, making and distribution of written and typed deliberately false matter defaming the Soviet state and social system.

Upon having heard the testimony given by about twenty witnesses, the court examined the material evidence presented by the prosecution. The issues of the "information bulletins" made by Bakhmin, the copies of medical examination findings, courts' decisions, sentences, excerpts from the medical cards, acts of forensic phychiatric expert investigations, and reports on checking the concrete episodes and cases described by the defendant expose the slanderous character of the materials which he made and distributed.

It has been documentarily proved that there was every reason for putting the persons named by Bakhmin into psychiatric hospitals, and that their examination was always carried out with due regard for their mental status and medical data, and that the treatment has never been used as an instrument for suppressing civil freedoms.... For punitive political purposes' as was asserted in the materials distributed by Bakhmin.

The court had an opportunity to judge the untenability and incompetence of the conclusions drawn by Bakhmin also by the fact that in his letters and statements Bakhmin often referred to a "conclusion by a psychiarist" the name of whom has not been disclosed for long. A certain pretender Voloshanovich turned out to be the "psychiarist". A special commission noted his utter incompetence in matters of psychiatry, the tendentiousness and categoricalness of his conclusions which were not substantiated by objective data.

The forms which were distributed by Bakhmin read: "If there is a threat of search, try to destroy the questionnaire". From this it follows that the author was aware of the unlawfulness of his activities. It is clear from Bakhmin's materials that he knew about the use of his slanderous information in the broadcasts of the subversive radio station Liberty and that he welcomed such use of it. The same also applies to the fact of the publication of the "Information bulletins" by the anti-Soviet publishing-house Posev.

In September 1977 Bakhmin jointly with other persons prepared and distributed the "information bulletin" with a statement addressed to the psychiatrists participating in the congress at Honolulu. The statement contained deliberately false assertions that "in the USSR psychiatry is used as an instrument for suppressing civil freedoms.... For punitive, political purposes." The statement was distributed in the territory of the USSR and smuggled abroad where it was printed in anti-Soviet publications for the purpose of inflicting damage on the USSR's international prestige.

It was also established that Bakhmin has repeatedly spread various tendentious materials full of deliberately false inventions defaming the Soviet state and social system.

Upon having examined the witnesses, having familiarized themselves with the material evidence and the expert conclusions, and having heard the speeches of the public prosecutor and the defence lawyer, the court retired for deliberations on passing a sentence.

3 Year Sentence

LD240938 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Fomin writes:

Vyacheslav Bakhmin has been sentenced to three years of deprivation of freedom.

This sentence has been passed today by the Moscow City Court after a three-day trial. The court has found proved the charge made against him of committing criminal offence falling under Article 190-Prime of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. It has been proved that from May 1977 to February 1980 he was systematically engaged in writing, producing and distributing in written and printed form works containing deliberately false inventions calumnating the Soviet state and public system.

With the aim of prejudicing the prestige of the Soviet state, Bakhmin spread slanderous inventions about the alleged facts of the use in the USSR of psychiatric hospitals "for punitive political purposes" as "an instrument of suppressing civil freedoms." Bakhmin has repeatedly distributed slanderous materials calumniating the Soviet state and public system. He approved of the use of the slanderous materials produced by him by foreign anti-Soviet publications as well as foreign subversive radio stations linked with Western special services.

Previously, in 1969, criminal proceedings were instituted against Bakhmin and the case on a charge against him of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda was completed. But later he was pardoned. Bakhmin did not properly appreciate humanism shown against him and as investigation and then the trial have proved, did not cease his unlawful activity.

The workers, students, employees and newsmen, who were present in the courtroom, welcomed the just sentence.

DISSIDENT REGELSON RECEIVES 5 YEAR SUSPENDED SENTENCE

'Open' Trial

LD231334 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Mikhyalov writes: An open trial of Lev Regelson is in its second day in the Moscow City Court. Lev Regelson is accused of a criminal offense which falls under Part One, Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The documents, material evidence, the testimony of witnesses, submitted for the court, prove the assertion contained in the indictment, that Lev Regelson in 1974-1979 was engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, he fabricated, kept, multiplied and distributed slanderous materials which smear the Soviet state and social system. He sent those materials abroad for their broad circulation in the West.

It has been established that Regelson had criminal links with editor Deykin from the so-called "Washington Research Centre". A collection was put out in the U.S., which was made of the documents, fabricated by Regelson personally and also with the participation of Yakunin, and sent to Deykin. That collection was used by imperialist circles for ideological subversive activities against the USSR.

The slanderous materials, fabricated by Regelson personally and also with his participation, were used in purposes, hostile for the Soviet Union by the so-called Council of the "People's-Labour Union", the Posev Publishing House, the Liberty, BBC, German Wave, the Voice of America radio stations, and other anti-communist centres abroad.

Confirmed was the accusation that Regelson kept and distributed anti-Soviet literature, which was printed abroad and which was illegally brought to the USSR.

During the judicial investigation it was also established that Regelson was put in the dock not for his political convictions, not for his "dissident views" as some people in the West try to assert, but for a concrete criminal offence punishable by Soviet laws.

The counsel for the defence in his speech touched upon the circumstances which extenuate the defendant's guilt and asked the court to take them into account when passing a sentence.

In his final word Regelson stressed that his activities were criminal towards the state. "I entered into alliance with such political and social forces of the West to whom the ideals of our lord are alien and indifferent", said Regelson. He also said that he repents of the criminal offence committed by him, regrets what he did and asks the court to take into account all the circumstances which extenuate his responsibility.

The court adjourned for their decision on the verdict which may be expected tomorrow, on Wednesday, about noon.

Court Verdict

LD241042 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 September, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Mikhaylov reports: Lev Regelson has been today released from custody in the courtroom of the Moscow City Court.

In completion of the three-day trial, the court today passed a verdict sentencing him to a suspended five-year term in prison. This means that the court has ruled not to execute the sentence if in the course of a five-year period of probation he does not commit a new deliberate crime.

The court found correct the statement in the indictment, under which Lev Regelson's crime falls under Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. It provides for deprivation of freedom for a term of up to seven years with possible subsequent internal exile for a term of up to five years.

As a result of careful examination of the material evidence presented, testimony by witnesses and speeches by the public prosecutor and counsellor for the defence, the court has considered as established and proved that Lev Regelson, aged 41, former teacher of the preparatory courses of the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute, was engaged in 1974-1979 in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda: He produced, kept, multiplied and distributed slanderous materials calumniating the Soviet state and social system, he sent with the aid of foreignters these materials abroad where they were used by subversive centres with aims hostile to the Soviet Union. The court considered it possible to pass the above-said sentence proceeding from the premise that Regelson had sincerely repented his crime, condemned his anti-Soviet activity and renounced its continuation.

KIRILENKO COLLECTION ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY, PARTY REVIEWED

LD221423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "Following a Course of Peace and Creation"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The preparations for the next, 26th CPSU Congress today determine the whole tenor of sociopolitical life in our country. Communists and all working people are seeking to give this outstanding event a fitting greeting. [paragraph continues]

They are advancing new patriotic initiatives, revealing unutilized reserves and exactingly analyzing problems of their activities. They are turning again and again to the Leninist party's fundamental instructions and the decisions of its 25th congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums, wholly approving its political course--a course of peace and creation.

The process of the elaboration of this course, the party's multifaceted activities aimed at implementing it and the masses' struggle to implement the plans of communist building are revealed profoundly and fully in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of other leaders of the party and the Soviet state. Many facets of this strenuous work are illuminated in the new book by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Policy of Creation and Peace: Selected Speeches and Articles" (Politika Sozidaniya I Mira: Izbrannyye Rechi I Stati. Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1980, 759 pages). Works created in the period when our motherland had entered the stage of developed socialism occupy the primary place in it. They analyze fundamental questions of CPSU and Soviet state policy and the most important problems of social development.

The economy and the development of Soviet industry is undoubtedly the chief theme, the "main hero" of the book. The strength and inexhaustibility of the socialist system's creative potential appear before us visibly in the achievements of Soviet industry. "Socialism," the author points out, "has revealed itself as the most progressive organization of social life..." (p 65).

By following the path indicated by Lenin, the Soviet people have won a very great victory under the Communist Party's leadership: The labor and the heroic efforts of all generations of Soviet people have been embodied in the creation of developed socialism, which is rightly called a working class gain of worldwide historic significance and the highest achievement of mankind's social progress. The society of developed socialism is steadily advancing, and the combined work of all the country's working people is being converted into the still higher maturity of socialist social relations. The alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship of the USSR's nations and nationalities are strengthening. The Soviet people's spiritual life is constantly being enriched, and their culture, education and ideological conviction are growing. The Soviet people's giant creative activity directed by the Communist Party is yielding results worthy of the creators of October, the discoverers of the new world.

Mankind's grateful memory spreads its wings over those who go ahead and boldly blaze the trail to the future. But they also encounter unknown difficulties, all manner of surprises are in store for them, and constant readiness for action and for struggle, selflessness, courage and the ability to evaluate their actions correctly and impartially are demanded of them. A new system is not born like Aphrodite from the foaming sea, at once in all the splendor of its beauty. And our achievements, the book points out, do not mean that we live "in a society with neither problems, nor difficulties, nor shortcomings.... Some of them have been caused by our own failings. Others reflect objective difficulties in the country's development" (p 639).

The party, realistically evaluating the existing situation, seeks to find the optimum solutions to the problems which arise. Now that the plans for the new 5-year plan are being worked on, special attention is devoted to major questions of economic development.

The book's materials attest to the consistency and persistence with which our party has for many years been resolving the tasks of improving qualitative production indicators. This applies, above all, to labor productivity, the technical standard and quality of output and the use of machinery, equipment, raw materials and supplies. [paragraph continues]

"Economic growth must happen increasingly on account of intensive factors, and these must determine increasingly fully the substance and results of the work of every enterprise, association and sector and the national economy as a whole"--these words spoken by the author on 6 November 1973 at the ceremonial session devoted to the Great October's 56th anniversary (see p 280) are still topical today, for they express one of the most important and promising directions of our work.

Pointing out that at the present stage there is no other way to develop the economy and increase the people's well-being than by further increasing social production efficiency, the author devotes paramount attention to questions of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In his speeches on urgent problems of machine tool building, metal production and economy, the development of power generation and industrial construction and in many other speeches A.P. Kirilenko constantly turns to the task of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The specific examples cited in the book of enterprises' progressive experience and of the efficient development and introduction into practice of scientific and technical achievements are profoundly instructive, and violations of the normal functioning of the "science-production" system are analyzed critically and in depth.

The improved USE OF EXISTING PRODUCTION CAPACITIES is an important source of Soviet economic progress. By the beginning of this year the value of the country's fixed production capital exceeded R1 trillion. Given such a colossal scale, every 1-percent improvement in the use of capacities and every additional kopeck obtained per ruble of invested capital gives society millions of rubles' worth of additional output and profit. And, on the contrary, any deterioration entails tremendous losses, disproportions and shortages. Suffice it to say that the loss of just one working minute on a countrywide scale is now equivalent to the loss of the results of a day's work by approximately 200,000 workers.

The author draws the attention of party organizations to instances which still occur whereby economic leaders, instead of ensuring the full loading of existing capacities and raising the shift coefficient, seek to construct new enterprises. We cannot tolerate the fact that new construction is frequently begun when the existing production potential has not been exhausted and when commissioned equipment is not working at full capacity (see p 682.)

The party is also working persistently to resolve the key task of further improving MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING, regarding it as one of the chief ways to increase production efficiency. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery, adopted in July 1979, generalized all the best, progressive things accumulated in the management sphere over a long period of time. Much now depends on how consistently and persistently the elaborated system of measures is introduced into all components of the national economy.

The business of management under conditions of the socialist society, the book points out, is a party, political affair. And learning to manage means not only mastering a certain amount of knowledge but also developing within oneself courage and determination to renounce yesterday's obsolete work norms and habits. This is why the improvement of management, the book points out, is inseparably linked with the way in which communists and party organizations struggle against conservatism in the thinking of certain economists and planners, against routine and the desire to work in accordance with old methods and to avoid or delay the fulfillment of particular points in the resolution on improving the economic machinery (see p 631).

In this connection the author dwells especially on questions of planning, sharply opposing attempts by certain departments to secure an unjustified reduction in plan targets. "The plan is the law," the book emphasizes, "and we cannot, nor do we have the right to approach it with different yardsticks" (p 631). The improvement of our economic machinery demands a substantial rise in the standard of the work of all components of our economy including, and particularly so, planning organs.

A.P. Kirilenko's book gives extensive coverage to questions of further DEVELOPING THE MASSES' INITIATIVE AND STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE. The party sees this as a truly inexhaustible source of the further development of not only the national economy but also all aspects of the life of society.

In the first days of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin said that "we cannot at present even imagine accurately what rich forces are concealed in the mass of working people... what forces are concealed and can be developed under a socialist system of society" (Complete Collected Works Vol 36 p 153). We now have a good idea of what these forces are--the modern life of the Soviet land is marked by the truly nationwide scope of the socialist competition and by hundreds of splendid labor initiatives which, like the movement with the motto "26 Shock Weeks to the 26th CPSU Congress," for example, raise tens of millions of Soviet people to valiant labor and express their very profound proprietary interest in the homeland's further flowering.

The initiative of the masses has always imposed and still imposes a high responsibility on party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and on the leaders of enterprises. They must not simply afford the competitors the opportunities for unconditionally fulfilling their adopted pledges but also keep an eye on all competition participants--both progressive workers and "average" and laggard workers. Valid pride in the achievements of the best must not put in the shade the fact that a considerable proportion of their efforts, the book points out, goes, as it were, to cover up and compensate for the poor work of laggards, of whom we unfortunately still have many (see p 279). Our successes could be still more impressive if all reserves were realized in full. A high degree of organization and discipline is a very important condition for this. This is why we turn again and again to Lenin's behest to work with untiring efficiency on the creation of discipline and self-discipline and on the strengthening of organization and order everywhere.

Communists, above all, are called on to set an example of a responsible attitude to their duty to society. Their party-minded conscience and the lofty title of member of the Leninist Communist Party demand this of them. It is necessary to create in labor collectives an atmosphere of implacability toward those who scorn the interests of the common cause and who perpetrate antisocial behavior. The book devotes great attention to the diverse organizational and political education work of the CPSU and all its organizations. We live at a time when communist ideology-mindedness and the masses' high consciousness are becoming an all-conquering material force in the building of the new society.

The book widely demonstrates the international significance of our achievements. "They not only provide new, weighty arguments revealing in every greater depth the advantages of ascending communist civilization over capitalism's moribund exploiter system. Our successes and the country's increasing economic strength constitute a reliable basis for implementing the Leninist foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state" (p 430).

A.P. Kirilenko's reports and speeches at fraternal party congresses and at meetings with working people and leading figures of many foreign countries have as their leitmotiv the idea that the CPSU and the Soviet state implement their foreign policy in constant cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and communist and workers parties and in contact with all progressive forces and peace-loving states. This is a class, internationalist policy. It is aimed at ensuring that the political, economic and defense might of the new world serves as well as possible the cause of the working class and of all working people, the strengthening of international security and the growth of real socialism's influence and prestige.

Decades of experience convince us that the strengthening of socialist community unity is in the interests of world peace, the interests of socialism and the interests of each of the fraternal countries. All the peoples see their unity as an example of the new international relations whose constituents, the book points out, are full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty, voluntary cohesion, close cooperation in the world arena, mutually advantageous collaboration and mutual assistance, graphically demonstrated both in the fraternal countries' bilateral ties and in the activities of their collective organizations--CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

The socialist community and real socialism are a creative force of tremendous significance and a very important factor in mankind's social progress. Any attempts groundlessly to censure real socialism, to undermine the socialist community's unity and to set one fraternal country against another, from wherever these attempts may proceed and whoever may make them, are essentially reactionary. The fraternal parties and the working people of the fraternal socialist countries bear aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and hold sacred the bonds of sincere friendship and fraternity.

The history of recent decades has taught the world a great deal. And it has shown, in particular, that abandonment of the principles of socialism and internationalism entails heavy losses for the people and naturally turns into chauvinism and expansionism a source of animosity toward other peoples and a hotbed of international tension.

The Chinese hegemonists have fully demonstrated this natural law. On the basis of an in-depth analysis of the present situation, the book shows how the Beijing leaders' position stimulates imperialism's aggressive circles, which are trying once again to poison the international atmosphere. The forces of reaction and aggression are seeking to form a kind of "united front" against detente, peace and disarmament.

All this lends still greater importance and significance to the principled orientation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the socialist contries' fraternal parties--a policy of peace and fraternity among peoples, a policy of equal cooperation. "We are following and will continue to follow a course of peace and creation," A.P. Kirilenko writes, "because we are firmly confident that this is the only correct course, the only correct policy" (p 690).

The author convincingly shows that the vitality of the party's domestic and foreign policy and of all our plans lies in their very profound accordance with the people's interests. Many decades of joint, systematically organized work have united the Soviet people into a single, nationwide labor collective in which the success of all is the success of each, and the success of each is the success of all. This collective is headed by a proven leader--the Leninist party, which is guided in its activity by Marxist-Leninist theory.

In recent years the Soviet people's unity and their cohesion around the party have become still stronger. A very important condition of this cohesion is the CPSU's infinite devotion to the cause of the working class and of all working people and the revolutionary consistency and class principledness of its policy. The party is leading the Soviet people along the path of October, toward further peaks of social progress.

The precongress report and election campaign is now developing increasingly widely in the party. Communists are conducting a profound and comprehensive discussion of the activities of party organizations and their leading organs in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of communist building. This important political campaign serves to improve all party work and to mobilize working people for the successful resolution of the tasks of the concluding year and the 5-year plan as a whole and for a fitting greeeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party, A.P. Kirilenko's book points out, devoted unremitting attention to ensuring that the activities of all its components accord as fully as possible with modern requirements. Strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party democracy and principled criticism and self-criticism and the improvement of the style of leadership guarantee the improvement of the organizational and political work of party organizations (see p 656).

A great deal, a very great deal depends here on every party member, on his life position and conduct. Everything is important here: both the way in which a communist works and implements party and state decisions and the way in which a communist works and implements party and state decisions and the way in which he behaves in everyday life. And the more strict the demands that he makes on himself and the more accurately he weighs his actions on the scales of party conscience, the fitter for action are the CPSU's ranks and the greater is its influence among the masses.

A.P. Kirilenko's book "Policy of Creation and Peace" has many facets and many planes. Showing the impressive scope of the CPSU's economic strategy and analyzing unresloved problems and the reasons for existing failings and shortcomings, the author reveals the truly immense panorama of economic building. Through the intelligence and labor of our heroic people new cities and plants are coming into being and the achievements of science and the forces of nature are being placed at people's service. These accomplishments, graphically depicted in the book, are the basis of Soviet society's further all-round burgeoning and attest to its steady, progressive movement toward communism.

SAKHALIN SOVIET MEETS, MAKES ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

SK220800 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The third session of the 17th oblast Soviet was held in the great hall of the oblispolkom in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk yesterday. Attending the proceedings were delegates from the USSR and RSFSR Supreme soviets, as well as heads of departments, administrative bodies, committees, trusts, oblispolkom offices and oblast organizations in all economic areas. The session's chairman and secretary were announced by Comrade Deputy (Trebubinka), locomotive operator of the Poronaysk Depot. Comrade Deputy (Zotov), secretary of the obkom, was elected chairman of the session, and Comrade Deputy (Konkobe), team-leader and agronomist of the Bayuykovskiy Sovkhoz, was elected secretary of the session. Comrade (Savin), chairman of the credentials commission, announced the verified results of the election for a new deputy to the oblast soviet from the 98th electoral district. The newly empowered deputy is Comrade (Nasabin), and his mandate was acknowledged by the soviet.

The mission's agenda was confirmed, and the first item on the agenda was presented by Comrade Deputy Zakharov, chairman of the oblispolkom. He gave an account of the work accomplished by the oblispolkom and spoke about the tasks at hand for the oblast soviet deputies, in accordance with the resolutions of the June 1980 CPSU Plenum and the directives of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to welcome the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Comrade Deputy Smirnov, second secretary [as heard] of the obkom, delivered a speech, and a comprehensive resolution was adopted regarding the items discussed. Comrade Deputy (Kuropatka), first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, revealed the actions taken regarding suggestions and criticisms made by participants in the soviet's last session, and the soviet adopted a corresponding resolution. A resolution was also adopted regarding the report of the oblast soviet's permanent commission for housing and municipal services which was delivered by Commission Chairman Comrade Deputy (Gredyayev). He spoke about the responsibility for maintaining health and sanitation in cities, at workers settlements and at other populated points in Sakhalinskaya Oblast.

Following this, the oblast soviet discussed organizational matters. Among those who were transferred from one office to another was Comrade (Nasabin), who was elected secretary of the obkom and transferred from the staff of the oblast's Peoples Control Committee. Comrade (Aldoshin) was elected to replace him, having been relieved of his duties as chairman of the oblast soviet's permanent commission on public services. Comrade Deputy (Bakhanov) was elected to replace him.

Comrades (Kulakova), (Okhladnikova) and (Lyubintsev) were transferred from the oblispolkom staff for minority group affairs to other offices.

TADZHIK PLENUM DEBATES CADRE WORK, CITY ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

LD231437 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTAN in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 1

[TADZHIKTA "Information Report on Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 4 September the routine 19th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum took in Dushanbe.

Taking part in the plenum's work were first secretaries of obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, oblispolkom, gorispolkom and (republic-status) rayispolkom chairmen, republican ministry, department and VUZ primary party organization leaders and secretaries, Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and obkom first secretaries, Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee apparatus executives, republican trade union committee chairmen and press workers.

The plenum agenda contained the following points:

1--The state of work with cadres and measures to create a broad and effective cadre reserve;

2--On the work of the Tursun-Zade City party organization in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on strengthening the party's ranks and educating communists.

D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, gave a report on the first question.

The following spoke in the debate on D.R. Rasulov's report: R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leninabadskiy Obkom; G. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; K. Sufiyev, first secretary Ordzhonikidzeyabadskiy Raykom; K. G. Khasanov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M.K. Gafarova, rector of the Dushanbe T. G. Shevchenko State Teaching Institute; A. Khodzhimuradov, team leader of the "40 Let Tadzhikistana" Sovkhoz in Zafarobodskiy Rayon; N. Karimov, secretary of the Tadzhikskoye mining administration party committee; I. Kurbanov, Tadzhik internal affairs minister; I.G. Kornyushkin, team leader of Tursun-Zade City No 3 Alyuminstroy Construction Administration; Hero of Socialist Labor R. Kurbanova, deputy training director of the Dushane Cotton Production Association training course combine.

N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee organization and party work department, spoke at the plenum.

A report on the second question on the plenum agenda was given by M.S. Tabarov, first secretary of Tursun-Zade Gorkom.

Taking part in discussion of M.S. Tabarov's report were A. N. Malinov, first secretary of Nurek Gorkom; I. Tabibullayev, secretary of the Tadzhik Political Institute party committee; and A. Ismanov, first secretary of Murgabskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

Here the plenum ended its work.

KURGAN-TYUBINSKIY PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS COMPETITION

LD230957 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom plenum has examined the question of the oblast party organizations' work on further increasing the working people's labor and sociopolitical activeness in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress."

The report by obkom First Secretary G. Pallayev and the speeches of the plenum participants pointed out that the oblast's party organizations are stepping up work on increasing the working people's labor and sociopolitical activeness.

At the same time the plenum exposed many shortcomings in the oblast party organizations' organizational work and, in particular, the leadership of socialist competition.

The plenum participants made specific proposals on strengthening the party organizations' mobilizing role in the business of further increasing the working people's labor and sociopolitical activeness and in developing competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum also heard a report from the Vakhshskiy Raykom on work in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolutions on strengthening party ranks and educating communists.

PUBLICATION OF FIRST POSTWAR LITHUANIAN CATECHISM ANNOUNCED

LD231532 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Summary] The first postwar edition of the catechism has been published in Kovnov and Vilno in Lithuanian. It has 130 octavo pages. It is published by the Collegium of Ordinaries in Lithuania.

A part of the Lithuanian archdiocese, with 30 priests still alive, is incorporated in Belorussia; it is without official direct contact with the head of the diocese. The part of the Wilno archdiocese which is in Poland is under the apostolic administrator in Bialystok, currently Bishop Edward Kisiel and Bishop Auxiliary (Edward Ozorowski). There are more than 3 million Catholics in Lithuania; in Belorussia their situation is exceptionally difficult. In Vilno out of 400,000 inhabitants, there are about 100,000 Poles. They have their own schools. In the 10 churches currently open the priests, mainly Lithuanians, say the catechism in Polish during the liturgy. This is the peculiar situation of this church region at the point of contact between Eastern and Western Europe, which demands a special religious dialogue. The catechism in Lithuanian will help evangelization among Lithuanians. It should be translated into Polish and Belorussian, to make it accessible to all Catholics living there. This has been urgently put to the synod of bishops, due to begin its session on 26 September in Rome.

JANUARY-AUGUST INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES PUBLISHED

LD221519 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 15 Sep 80 p 4

["Statistical Summary" of USSR Central Statistical Administration data and unattributed commentary; "The USSR's Industry in the First 8 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The plan for the volume of output for January-August was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The volume of industrial production in January-August 1980 increased 3.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.7 percent over the same period.

For individual ministries, the fulfillment of the plan for overall volume of output and the growth rates for the volume of production and for labor productivity totaled:

All-Union and Union Republican Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 8-Month Plan for Volume of Output	January-August 1980 as Percentage of January-August 1979	
		Volume of Production	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	105	102
Petroleum industry	100.9	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.3	105	104
Gas industry	102	107	104
Coal industry	100	99.4	98
Ferrous metallurgy	99.5	101	100.5
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.5	100.8	99.6
Chemical industry	100.5	106	104
Power machine building	100.7	102	100.5
Heavy and transport machine building	100.1	102	102
Electrical equipment industry	100.7	104	104
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	105	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	100.1	105	104
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	108	107
Automotive industry	102	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	104	104
Machine building for livestock raising and fodder production	102	105	103
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.8	104	104

Timber and wood processing industry	100.2	103	103
Pulp and paper industry	98	103	100.9
Construction materials industry	100	103	102
Light industry	101	103	104
Food industry	102	103	103
Meat and dairy industry	100.3	97	97
Fish industry	107	104	105
Procurement	102	105	103
Medical industry	100.8	108	107
Main administration of microbiological industry	102	105	101

The figures for the union republics are cited below (including industry of union subordination):

Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 8-Month Plan for Volume of Output	January-August 1980 as Percentage of January-August 1979 for Volume of Production
RSFSR	100.9	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.7	103
Belorussian SSR	102	106
Uzbek SSR	101	105
Kazakh SSR	100.9	103
Georgian SSR	102	106
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	103	105
Moldavian SSR	100.9	111
Latvian SSR	102	105
Kirgiz SSR	101	106
Tadzhik SSR	103	106
Armenian SSR	102	107
Turkmen SSR	102	107
Estonian SSR	102	105

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Type of Output	August 1980	January-August 1980
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	98.9	849
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	51.5	400
Gas--billion cubic meters	35.7	285
Coal--million tons	58.4	479
Pig-iron--million tons	8.9	72.4
Steel--million tons	12.0	100.1
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	8.3	69.6
Steel pipes--million tons	1.6	12.3
Iron ore--million tons	20.9	163
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	8.8	70.4
Chemical plant--protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	39.5	324
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	15.2

Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	1.8
Synthetic resins and plastics --million tons	0.3	2.4
Chemical fibers and yarn-- thousand tons	94.7	791
Motor vehicle tires--millions	4.8	40.5
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	4.0	34.6
Metal-cutting machine tools-- million rubles	158	1287
including with digital program control--thousands	0.7	5.8
Forging and pressing machines-- million rubles	48.6	382
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	3.6
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	2.9
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.6	142
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	59.9	492
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	109	885
Mainline diesel locomotives-- million horsepower	0.3	2.6
Mainline electric locomotives-- million horsepower	0.3	2.3
Mainline freightcars--thousand	4.9	41.9
Motor vehicles--thousands	177	1461
including:		
trucks	63.4	522
passenger cars	107	881
Tractors--thousands	44.1	369
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	0.2	1.8
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--billion rubles	0.2	1.4
Grain-harvesting combines-- thousands	8.9	78.0
Excavators--thousands	3.1	27.8
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurements)--million cubic meters	15.9	178
Paper--million tons	0.4	3.5
Cement--million tons	10.4	83.8
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of articles	8.2	70.1
Slates--billion standard tiles	0.6	4.9
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	0.8	7.1
Knitted underwear and outerwear-- million items	122	1052
Leather footwear--million pairs	51.1	487
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.7	5.2
Sausage products--million tons	0.2	1.9

Edible fish products, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.6	3.2
Butter (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	167	964
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources)--million tons	2.0	16.9
Margarine--thousand tons	54.0	834
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.04	1.5
Fodder concentrates at state industrial enterprises--million tons	3.8	36.3
Clocks and watches--millions	5.3	44.0
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	61.1	496
Radio receivers and radiophonographs--millions	0.7	5.6
Television sets--millions	0.6	4.9
including color sets	0.2	1.5
Refrigerators--millions	0.4	3.9
Washing machines--millions	0.3	2.5
Motor cycles and motor scooters--thousands	88.7	718
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	4.0

Commentary on the Report

As is evident from the published report, the USSR's industry fulfilled the plan for January-August for the volume of output sales by 101 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry coped with the targets for this indicator.

A considerable quantity of industrial output was produced and sold above plan--in particular, more than 4 billion cubic meters of gas, 250,000 motor vehicle tires, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment worth R163 million, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus worth R26 million, 2,500 passenger cars and trucks, 1,600 tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production worth R32 million, 2,600 tons of newsprint and R300 million worth of cultural, domestic and household goods and many other consumer goods.

High production growth rates were achieved in a number of sectors in the fuel and energy complex. Electricity generation increased 5 percent compared with January-August last year, and gas extraction--7 percent. Oil and gas condensate extraction increased 3 percent. That is above plan, but somewhat below the supplementary target set for the period. In the coal industry the level of coal extraction in January-August was also below the plan taking into account the supplementary target set.

In the chemical industry production of mineral fertilizers increased 11 percent, synthetic resins, plastics and chemical fibers--6 percent, and sulfuric acid--3 percent. In order to make good the laggardness permitted since the beginning of the year average daily production of these types of output must be substantially increased in the remaining period.

Production of machines, instruments and technological equipment in machine building is increasing. The production of turbines increased 18 percent, that of metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control--12 percent, instruments and means of automation--11 percent, and computer equipment--16 percent. But production of individual types of power and electrical engineering equipment, metalworking and rolling mill equipment and freightcars was less than envisaged by the plan.

In light industry production of output in the 8 months increased 2.8 percent compared with the same period in 1979, in the food and gustatory industry--2.9 percent, in the fish industry--4.7 percent, and in the production of cultural, consumer and household goods--7 percent.

In January-August production of washing machines increased 5 percent compared with January-August 1979, that of detergents--15 percent, and color television sets--23 percent. Production of individual types of textiles, leather footwear, chinaware and earthenware, domestic refrigerators and certain other goods in mass demand was somewhat below plan.

In August there was a deterioration indicators for the utilization of capacities at enterprises in the timber, woodprocessing, pulp and paper industry, and also the construction materials industry. There was a fall in the average daily production of roundwood, pulp, cement and precast ferroconcrete and certain other articles. The fact that in August this year there were two fewer working days than last year also had an effect.

Since the beginning of the year considerable power industry capacities have been commissioned, as well as capacities for petroleum refining, coal and iron ore extraction and enrichment, and the production of mineral fertilizers, machines and equipment, and and consumer goods. However, at a number of important projects nearing completion where contract work is being implemented by construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Transport Construction and certain other construction ministries.

In his speech at the Alma-Ata ceremony on 29 August 1980 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the pivot of further economic and social development must be the modernization of the basic sectors of our industry--the power industry, metallurgy and machine building, chemicals and transport. These instructions must form the basis for the elaboration of effective measures to improve work in the sector.

As the results of work over the 8 months show, in these sectors there are many leading collectives which are successfully fulfilling plans and pledges. But many are tolerating considerable laggardness in their development. Substantial shortcomings in capital construction and the work of transport have not yet been overcome and the failure to ensure steady deliveries of raw and other materials is being tolerated. One reason for the laggardness is shortcomings in organizing production, "indulgence" toward violators of labor and plan discipline and inadequate exactingness on the part of planning and economic organs. Take, for instance, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, where two-thirds of associations and enterprises did not cope with the targets for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts concluded and schedules issued. The consumers failed to receive from these enterprises R95 million worth of metalworking equipment which had been ordered and other output. Yet most of these enterprises overfulfilled targets for the overall volume of production and sales.

Now that great work is taking place in ministry and department planning organs in formulating plans for 1981, it is necessary to analyze in depth the causes of laggardness on the part of a number of associations and enterprises, help them and make full use of the initiative and experience of leading collectives. The task is to successfully fulfill the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with high labor results.

CSA DEPUTY GARMASH REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD231231 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Our Industrial Tempo"]

[Text] Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to our party's 26th congress is developing and gathering momentum in all labor collectives. Collectives of gas industry associations in Turkmenia, Orenburg, the Ukraine, Nadym and a number of other regions of the country launched a patriotic initiative. They were supported by all the sector's collectives. They pledged to extract 4.5 billion cubic meters of gas in excess of the plan instead of the earlier pledge of 3 billion.

Instrument builders pledged to complete fulfillment of 5-year plan targets on the production of instruments, automation equipment and computers and also on increasing labor productivity in the sector by 19 December 1980.

Stepped-up socialist pledges were also adopted by labor collectives in the oil, petroleum refining and petrochemical sectors, in power, tractor and agricultural machine building, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, the fishing industry and a number of other sectors.

Moscow's working people pledged to complete fulfillment of the 5-year production plan in mid-November--one month earlier than scheduled and also to ensure the earlier fulfillment of the 1980 plan for the volume of output sold, labor productivity growth and output of most of the very important types of articles.

In terms of overall industrial output the January-August plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with targets except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry. There were above-plan output and sales of many industrial products, above-plan gas and manganese ore extraction and substantial above-plan output of diesel fuel and fuel oil, aircraft tires, instruments, automation equipment and computers, chemical equipment and oil apparatus, automobiles and trucks, tractors, newsprint, agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production and a number of consumer goods.

The overall volume of industrial production increased by 3.7 percent compared with January-August last year and labor productivity in industry increased by 2.7 percent.

Moreover, the gas, petroleum refining, petrochemical and chemical sectors, machine building and the medical and microbiological industries and also industry in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Armenia, Turkmenia and a number of other union republics are developing at increasing preferential rates.

Power generation increased by 5 percent, and amounted to 849 billion kilowatt-hours.

Labor collectives in the gas industry are successfully fulfilling set targets. Since the beginning of the year they have already extracted more than 4 billion cubic meters of gas in excess of the plan, including 3.8 billion in the Gas Industry Ministry.

At the same time, the additional oil extraction target set for this period was underfulfilled although the basic plan was fulfilled. The laggards were Glavtyumenneftegaz enterprise, the Tomskneft and Komineft associations, Krasnodarneft and some others. The growth of primary petroleum refining is inhibited by hiccups in the supply of crude oil, output of diesel fuel, fuel oil and certain other types of petroleum fuel remains at the planned level.

There has been no marked improvement in the work of the coal industry, the sector failed to cope with targets on coal extraction and labor productivity growth. Moreover, in August, compared with January-July this year, average daily coal extraction fell both in the ministry as a whole and in the leading basins--Donetskiy, Kuznetskiy and Karagandinskiy.

The chemical industry has seen high rates of increase in the production of basic chemical products--mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers. But in order to make up the ground lost since the beginning of the year these increases must be stepped up even further in the remaining months of the year.

The level of steel smelting and output of finished rolled ferrous metals was somewhat lower than planned. In the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy as a whole the plan for overall sales and labor productivity growth was also not met. The Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combine, the Makeyevskiy, Yenakiyevskiy, Kirovorozhskiy and Zapadnosibirskiy metallurgical plants and certain other enterprises failed to cope with targets for the metallurgical cycle as a whole.

Machine builders are raising the output of machinery, instruments, technological equipment and spare parts. Since the beginning of the year they have produced and sold in excess of the plan products worth R540 million: in particular instruments automation equipment and computers worth R160 million; chemical equipment and oil apparatus worth R26 million; 2,500 automobiles and trucks; agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production worth R22 million; and cultural, consumer and household goods worth R120 million.

However, plan targets on the production of certain types of power and electrical engineering equipment, metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machinery, railroad freight and passenger cars and domestic refrigerators are not being fulfilled. A considerable number of enterprises and associations in the electrical engineering industry, heavy and transport machine building and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances have failed to ensure the fulfillment of plans for output supplies taking into account contracts and agreed schedules. Associations and enterprises in the aforementioned sectors fulfilled the overall plan for the supply of items listed in contracts and schedules by 96 percent.

In the January-August period output worth almost R2 billion was produced and sold in excess of the plan in the light and food sectors. But they failed to fulfill targets on the output of a number of types of fabrics, knitted goods, footwear, chinaware and earthenware and certain other types of consumer goods.

Since the beginning of the year substantial capacities have been introduced to generate electricity, refine petroleum, extract and enrich iron ore and to produce finished rolled metal, mineral fertilizers and other chemical products and consumer goods. At the same time, there is a considerable lag in the construction ministries, in particular the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Transport Construction are not fully ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for work on projects nearing completion.

At a number of enterprises and projects that have been commissioned there is a lag in the attainment of the planned level of production and labor productivity. They include the Segezhskiy pulp and paper combine, the Sumskoye Khimprom Association, the Rustavskiy chemical plant and the Ordzhonikidzevskaya confectionery factory.

The results of industrial work in the first 6 months of the year show that certain ministries have relaxed control of the work of subordinate enterprises, have become less exacting toward violators of plan discipline and deliveries and are failing to carry out systematic work on improving production and labor organization, unearthing and mobilizing existing reserves and on observing very strict material and financial economy measures. Insufficient attention is being paid to these questions in a number of labor collectives. In the resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress" the CPSU Central Committee urged all communists, Komsomol members and working people in all sectors of national economy to follow the example of the initiators of competition and mark the party congress with labor successes.

In his speech at the celebration in Alma-Ata devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan CP Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The 10th 5-Year Plan has entered its final year. It must be crowned with fitting results. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole depends on this."

To solve this task it is necessary to investigate as quickly as possible the reasons for the lag in a number of key economic areas and take all the necessary measures to rectify the situation and ensure the successful completion of targets and adopted pledges.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS HOW TRADE UNIONS CONTROL PRICES

LD181242 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Now we will tell you about one aspect of work of Soviet trade unions: the way the unions control prices set by the government. You may have doubts. Is such a thing possible? But it is a fact that trade unions in the USSR, as the largest public organization, have the right, together with government planning agencies, to take part in considering all questions about prices and to exercise public control of their observance. Neither the government prices committee, which is the main price setting agency here, nor other special local agencies can set or change prices without taking into account the views of trade unions. At the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions in the Department of Labor and Wages there is a special section for the formation of prices and control of their observance. The head of the section, (Ivan Bozuglov), has to attend all meetings of the government prices committee when it considers questions of setting or changing prices.

[Begin (Ivan Bezuglov) recording in Russian fading into English translation] At the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions we have to constantly give our views about proposals of different organizations on changing the prices of their products or the payment for some sort of services. In each specific case we thoroughly discuss it whether the price can be raised or not. I repeat: Our decision is largely motivated by the social significance of an item or service. Here is an example. Some time ago we rejected a proposal of the Ministry of Railroads to introduce a 20 percent tariff on the cost of a ticket when the passenger would like to return the ticket. We believed that such a rise would infringe on the interests of the working people. We also rejected a proposal of the Autotransport Ministry to fix a higher fare on express buses. [end recording]

As this union official said, the unions are particularly actively involved in the formation of prices at the lowest level in the industries. Factory trade union (?officials) and their commissions daily check the economic indices of their enterprises' outputs and cost of products. If in some cases, which are very rare, a management tries to raise the prices of the factory's products and have such prices okayed by planning agencies, the local union has the right to appeal to higher echelons about punishment of such managers. The unions exercise public control over the observance of government prices in trade and the services.

As great importance is attached in the Soviet Union to the observance of the long-established unchanged prices of food and other essential commodities, every violation of the prices, including increasing the prices, is regarded here as an action contrary to the interests of the working people. But yet unfortunately there are people here who are engaged in speculation and price fixing. It is for this reason that in addition to government control the unions introduce their own public control with the involvement of consumers themselves.

PLANT-LEVEL TU BODIES BERATED OVER PRODUCTION, SOCIAL MEASURES

LD231223 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Fulfilling the Collective Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Virtually all aspects of life--from improving labor productivity and organization to improving working people's way of life, culture and education--are encompassed in the collective agreement [kollektivnyy dogovor] at enterprises. The special feature of this document is that it contains both the separate obligations of the collective, the administration and the trade union committee and also their joint obligations--which enables the individual interests of each worker to be combined more fully with the interests of each worker to be combined more fully with the interests of the whole collective. Wherever the collective agreement is treated responsibly it is an important way of involving working people in production management and an effective instrument through which workers and employees can actively influence the solution of production and social tasks.

Trade union committees and councils cannot and do not have the right to tolerate irresponsible attitudes to collective agreements, because they are a reflection of working people's concern for growth in production efficiency, the social development of collectives and heightened national well-being. Not to fulfill what has been proposed by workers and employees means disregarding their needs and interests, which the party places higher than anything else. Trade unions are compelled to make full use of their rights and to employ all forms of moral and material influence--even to the point of removing from office those who treat working people's interests with disrespect.

Speaking at the 16th trade union congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the trade unions cannot take a passive stance when considerable funds allocated to building houses, children's institutions, schools, hospitals clubs and stadiums are not being assimilated. As the results of a check on the half-yearly fulfillment of collective agreements at enterprises in Orenburgskaya, Chernigovskaya and a number of other oblasts show, collective agreements are being broken in terms of pledges for building apartment blocs, kindergartens and nursery schools, hospitals and public catering enterprises. At many meetings and conferences workers raise with complete justice and the greatest acuity questions about poor preparation for work under winter conditions at enterprises and about failure to supply working people fully with fuel.

These facts are evidence that trade union committees and councils are still not displaying the required exactingness toward economic leaders and that certain ministries are not devoting the necessary attention to the fulfillment of collective agreements. And yet the country has interesting experience in the work of ministries and sector trade unions in this direction. For several years now the Uzbek SSR Geology Ministry and the republican trade union committee have been concluding agreements between themselves in which, alongside production questions, measures are reflected for developing the network of health and children's institutions and for improving working, living and leisure conditions for sector workers. Both the ministry and the trade union committee devote great attention to concluding and monitoring the fulfillment of collective agreements and give practical help to enterprises and organizations in solving these questions. During the present 5-year plan over 70,000 square meters of housing, six hotels, eight kindergartens, leisure centers to accomodate 1,100 people, dozens of trade enterprises and public utilities have ben built at geologists' base settlements.

Such concern for people's living conditions also affects their production successes. The trade unions must disseminate this experience broadly and increase ministries' sense of responsibility for fulfilling collective agreements at enterprises.

Now the country's workers are competing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly and striving to fulfill successfully the plans and pledges for the present year and for the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The trade unions' task consists in creating all the conditions for working people's highly productive work by securing strict fulfillment of collective agreements and in stepping up their creative activity in every possible way in the struggle to boost our economy further enhance the people's prosperity.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23 SEP

LD240334 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports of agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Novosibirskaya Oblast, grain has been harvested on more than 1.1 million hectares, which is one-half of the area sown. Recent dry weather has allowed agricultural workers to increase sharply the rates of harvesting operations and selling grain to the state. Several rayons have almost fulfilled their pledges in the sale of grain to the state. The machine operators of Omskaya Oblast have gathered and threshed swathes of wheat on almost 1.5 million hectares, which is two-thirds of the area to be harvested. The weather is favorable for the machine operators and the majority are obtaining good results. Daily up to 40,000-45,000 tons of grain are being delivered to elevators. (0000 GMT)

Head of the Bashkirskaya ASSR Directorate for Grain Produce, (Ivan Nikitich Pechnikov), says that procurement of grain from the 1980 harvest is taking place in difficult weather conditions, with almost incessant rain. Nevertheless, rates of work are good and have even improved in some cases. Drying equipment is in operation around the clock. Usually the damp grain is processed twice, dried to a degree of 15 percent and then stored. Now they have decided to dry the grain to a degree of 17-19 percent and then put this partially dried grain out for ventilation. More than 27 drying machines have been adapted to work on a more efficient method involving gas circulation. Platforms have been prepared for laying out the damp grain under the drying machines at all farms. The latest estimates are that harvest work and processing grain to a suitable degree should be completed by the end of September. (0200 GMT)

In Uzbekistan 1.5 million tons of cotton have been procured. Last year's figure has been exceeded by four times and the republic has never before experienced such a rapid picking of the harvest in September. Machine operators are making a great contribution, picking 80,000 tons and more of raw material daily.
In Kurganskaya Oblast, grain crops have been threshed on 1.5 million hectares, which is four-fifths of the area sown. Many operators have achieved record results. More than 18.5 quintals have been obtained per hectare. Winter crops are sprouting well in Saratovskaya Oblast. Weather conditions are good for development of the sown crops. Plowing detachments are turning the soil on the third millionth hectare and work is taking place day and night. (0204 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers have fulfilled their 5-year plan for sale of grain to the state. More than 15 million tons of grain have gone to state procurement points. More than 90 percent is hard and strong varieties. Threshing of cereals is practically complete in the oblast. Every day between 5 and 6 million poods arrive at procurement enterprises. (0700 GMT)

Kokchetavskaya Oblast farmers have delivered 1 millon tons of wheat to elevators. Three-quarters of the grain is of strong and hard varieties. More than 100,000 tons of it is dispatched daily to stores. (0900 GMT)

Tulskaya Oblast harvest is proceeding under difficult weather conditions. Potatoes have been picked from two-fifths of the fields. Farms have just commenced harvesting sugar beets. The harvest in Ryazanskaya Oblast has entered its concluding phase. Machine operators are working around the clock. Northern Osetiya today started mass processing early ripening and hybrid corn seeds. In order to increase the quality of the grain, additional processing by means of microelements and chemicals is being carried out. Special correspondent Aleksandr Gordeyev reports on his visit in Volgogradskaya Oblast: The grain harvest has ended in the oblast and the corn, millet and buckwheat harvests have commenced. (1100 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS IN EASTERN REGIONS REVIEWED

LD231335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "The Harvest Beyond the Urals"]

[Text] Mid-September was pleasantly warm and sunny. But the fall keeps a strict account: fewer and fewer fine days are left. The bad weather and cold are coming ever closer. And considerable work still remains in the fields. In the Central-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR and in the Ukraine, the sugar beet harvest has begun. Sunflower threshing is under way and potatoes have been lifted from 745,000 hectares--one-fourth of the area occupied by that crop. The harvest work has also arrived for the cotton growers. By mid-September about 1.3 million tons of raw cotton had been harvested. There is a great volume of work in the grainfields. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 101.5 million hectares 82 percent of the crop--and threshed on 90.4 million hectares. In the past week the rate of harvesting was stepped up in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions of the RSFSR and in Belorussia.

It is a particularly tense time for grain growers in eastern regions. The main harvest front is here at present. Competition for the Kazakhstan billion poods is spreading. Every day brings news of successes by working people in the republic's virgin land farms.

At the basis of success is the skillful organization of the work of the harvesting conveyor. In the fields of the republic's major granary--Kustanayskaya Oblast--for instance, where the crop has been cut on more than 4 million hectares, machinery is used solely by the large group method, formed into harvesting and transport complexes. Undersized grain is laid out in double windrows, which makes it possible to speed up the threshing and reduce losses. Hundreds of harvesting units in the oblast are achieving a record output. Thus A. Rosev's unit on Bakanskiy Sovkhoz in Karasuskiy Rayon threshed 10,819 quintals of grain in a 5-day period with 3 combines. Other grain growers are also acquiring leading experience.

Party and soviet organs and leaders and specialists on most farms in the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan are carrying out great work in developing socialist competition and introducing the most effective innovations, which have justified themselves, in the harvesting. Here wide use is made of the team-contract method in transporting the harvest and truck-trailers are used. Many harvesting units are reinforced by powerful Kirovets tractors with trailers. They deliver grain from the fields to the threshing floor and make it possible to considerably accelerate the transportation of the harvest.

The Siberians also set many examples of skillful organization of work. Using every hour of fine weather, four harvesting and transport complexes on Rossiya Kolkhoz in Zmeinogorskiy Rayon, Altayskiy Kray, have carried out the grain threshing in a short space of time. As a result the harvest, grown in complex conditions, has been gathered in without losses--29 quintals of grain has been obtained per hectare. The farms of Moskalenskiy, Isilkulskiy and Poltavskiy rayons in Omskaya Oblast are harvesting at a rapid rate. Here collaboration between units in the harvesting conveyor has been efficiently organized.

Nature allots a particularly short space of time for the harvest in the east of the country. It is all the more important to make effective use of every hour, every minute, and to rely skillfully on the technical might of the countryside here and the farmers' knowledge and experience. Unfortunately this is not done everywhere. [paragraph continues]

In Omskaya Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Okoneshnikovskiy and Novovarshavskiy rayons are dragging out the grain harvest. A large gap between cutting and threshing has been permitted to occur. The picking up of windrows is poorly organized and for various reasons combines and trucks often stand idle. Such serious blunders, if not rectified in good time, will result in major losses of grain.

Party and soviet organs and farm leaders are devoting great attention to procurements of products. Kazakhstan's farmers are handing over the grain successfully. They have already sent 6.9 million tons of grain to the elevators. Workers in other grainaries in the country are also striving to fulfill the first commandment in good time.

Unfortunately that cannot be said for certain rayons in the Altay. Here a considerable quantity of wheat has accumulated on the threshing floors, but its sale to the state is proceeding only slowly. On Velikiy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Troitskiy Rayon there was more than 5,000 tons of marketable grain on the threshing floor in September. The bales lie directly on the ground, the grain is spoiling, but onle one vehicle is working on transporting the grain to the elevator. The Pobeda Kolkhoz, having sold the state 6 percent of the grain threshed and fulfilled the plan by less than 10 percent, has stopped shipping grain to the elevator. Such instances are characteristic of a number of other farms in Troitskiy Rayon, and also in Smolenskiy and Biyskiy Rayons. The kray's party and economic organs must rectify the situation and adopt measures to speed up the rate of procurement of agricultural products.

By mid-September winter crops had been sown on 22.1 million hectares--53 percent of plan--and fall plowing carried out on 26.8 million hectares. Because of the late harvest, which was due to the complex weather conditions, less time than usual is left for this work. It is necessary to make up for lost time and do everything to ensure that the yield from the fields continues to grow. Party, soviet and economic organs must adopt measures to speed up the entire range of fieldwork. At the same time concern is caused by laggardness with laying in seed, in particular in Novosibirskaya Oblast. The reason is insufficient attention toward this important question. After all, neighboring Tomskaya Oblast, where the conditions are the same, has managed to organize the laying in of seed and its treatment. Here, in a number of rayons--for instance, Krivosheinskiy and Shegarskiy, two-thirds of the seed stock has been brought up to first- or second-class standard.

More attention must be devoted to preparing the soil for next year's harvest. The schedules for the fall plowing are being fulfilled by grain growers in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. But Kemerovskaya Oblast is lagging behind.

The famers in eastern regions have every potential to successfully carry out the range of fieldwork. These potentials must be fully utilized.

FARMS NEED TO USE AVAILABLE MACHINERY MORE EFFICIENTLY

LD231409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For Farms' Efficient Work"]

[Excerpt] We have considerable reserves for intensive livestock raising. The farms' material-technical and fodder base is being strengthened yearly. Construction of complexes of an industrial type is being expanded--which creates conditions for using progressive work methods. An ever increasing number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are actively introducing scientific achievements and new forms of labor organization. This path enables many farms in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts to increase production. They have considerably increased livestock productivity and substantially reduced labor costs per unit of output.

However, it also happens that considerable funds are spent on building new premises and acquiring equipment, but returns are low. This happens because a number of farms devote insufficient attention to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and incentives, to herd reproduction and to strengthening the fodder base.

What growth in livestock-raising efficiency can there be, say, on the Chuvash "Kanash" Kolkhoz, if milkmaids have to perform the majority of technological operations by hand, while expensive and highly efficient machinery stands idle? Similar instances can be encountered in Orlovskaya, Volynskaya, Uralskaya and other oblasts, where irregularities in the organization of the farms' work arise owing to a careless attitude on the part of certain specialists.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs must show more concern for the efficient use of production capital. It is important to ensure that all farm equipment operates uninterruptedly and smoothly and that rational labor organization methods find their way more quickly into practice. Party committees must help kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and, where necessary, demand of them a more attentive attitude to innovative work methods and the raising of production efficiency.

It is necessary more actively to mechanize and automate work on farms and to increase deliveries of highly productive machinery to the countryside. Much as been done in this respect in recent years. However, the level of comprehensive mechanization is still inadequate. It is no coincidence that labor productivity is growing only slowly in a number of regions, while prime production costs remain high.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum obliged machine builders and economic organs to take the necessary measures to enable manual work on farms to be reduced to a minimum in the 11th 5-Year Plan and to make better use of the resources allocated by the state to reequip the sector. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and other ministries and departments required to supply the sector with equipment must make every effort to increase deliveries of machinery and to improve its quality--which in turn will enable livestock raisers to increase labor productivity.

Success depends to a considerable degree on the dependability of the fodder base. However, far from all farms show real concern for procuring the necessary quantity of cured hay, root crops, silage and pulse crops. In some places it has already become customary to obtain concentrates from state resources, and insufficient use is made of great local potential, which facilitates a considerable increase in fodder stocks. Kuybyshevskaya and Permskaya Oblast farms, for example, now have only little more than half the necessary quantity of coarse and succulent fodder. Naturally, such omissions adversely affect livestock-raising productivity, the fulfillment of production and produce purchase plans and the satisfaction of the population's needs.

The steady improvement of the work of livestock units is a subject of special concern to party organizations, which must help kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives to manage things so that the returns from the sector grow. It is precisely toward this, above all, that the livestock raisers' socialist competition, the vocational training of cadres, labor organization and work payment must be directed. It is important everywhere to create conditions mobilizing the creative potential of farm collectives in their struggle to further increase production efficiency and to improve the end results of work.

It is the honorable duty of communists and all rural working people, competing for a fitting welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress, to complete this year in shock style, to give the motherland more produce and to lay a good foundation for the development of livestock raising in the next 5-year plan.

COSMOS 1211 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 23 SEPTEMBER

LD231646 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1211.

The satellite's onboard scientific equipment is intended for continued outer space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with an initial period of revolution of 89.1 minutes, maximum distance from terrestrial surface of 261 km, minimum distance of 215 km and orbit inclination of 82.4 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetric system to transmit data on the function of devices and scientific equipment to the earth.

The equipment is functioning normall.

SOVIET, CUBAN COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS

Medical Experiments, Geophysical Research

LD221256 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The international crew of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 orbitalcomplex successfully continue the planned joint work.

In accordance with the medical experiments programme, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez carried out a number of studies with a view to further looking into the effect of space flight factors on the human organism. One of the experiments, Anthopometry, is to determine the dynamics of the change of some anthropometric indices of the cosmonauts. The aim of the second experiment is to evaluate man's psycho-motor activity during the period of adaption to weightless conditions. The accuracy and time characteristics of the comonaut's actions on the example of a task which requires from him mutual coordination of the movement of the right and left arms were studied in this experiment by means of the Coordinograph instrument which has been designed by Cuban specialists.

A considerable part of the working time of the international crew today is alloted to geophysical research to study possiblities for improving the observation of the terrestrial surface from space, to reveal photography errors caused by the atmosphere and to determine its optial characteristics. With this end in view, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez are performing the experiments "Contrast", "Horizon", "Terminator", and "Atmosphere" by using spectrometric and photographic apparatus, and polarization filters.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, as usual, are helping their friends, and are carrying out the necessary dynamic operations connected with the orientation and stabilization of the orbital complex.

By the results of the radio talks and medical control data, the state of health of the Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko, and Tamayo Mendez is good, and they fell well. The international crew are working concertedly, efficiently and with full mutual understanding.

Biological, Technological Experiments

LD231246 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep,TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Valerity Ryumin, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez are continuing joint work aboard the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 orbital complex.

The crew of the visiting expedition held another series of the study of reaction of bioelectrical activity of the brain in space flight conditions. A number of physiological indices were tape recorded with the help of the "Cortex" equipment designed by Soviet and Cuban specialists.

The cosmonauts started a biological experiment Multiplikator to study the influence of weightlessness on the growth and propagation of microorganisms.

The technological experiments "Sugar" and "Zone" are continuing aboard the orbital complex. With the help of manual photocameras the crew films the process of growth of monocrystals of saccharose.

Geophysical and technical experiments are also planned for today. In one of them, the cosmonauts are conducting spectrometric study of solar light and photography of the fiture of the sun at different altitudes over the horizon. This is done with a view of further study of characterisitcs of the earth's atmosphere and solution of a number of objectives of atmospheric optics. In the experiment "Porthole" the cosmonauts are making a quantitative appraisal of changes in optical properties of the portholes of the station, linked with prolonged influence of open space.

Used in these explorations are Bulgarian apparatus Spectrum-15 and photographic equipment aboard the station.

A press conference of the crew for the Soviet and foreign journalists, accredited at the Flight Control Centre, will be held in the course of two television communications sessions in the evening.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports from the orbit, the systems and the scientific equipment of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-34--Soyuz-38 orbital complex are functioning normally.

The Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez feel fine.

NEW SCIENCE MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED JANUARY 1981

LD212048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Summary] A new academic magazine, SCIENCE IN THE USSR, [NAUKA V SSSR] will be published in Moscow as of January 1981. Igor Alekseyevich Zudov, deputy editor in chief, states that the magazine will be published in Russian and English.

It is intended for scientists, specialists, students and for all those interested in science. Its main aim is to acquaint the Soviet and foreign public with the main results of research work and scientific life of the country, with Soviet contributions to the progress of the world's science and international cooperation. It is intended to highlight the history of Soviet science, to publish biographical sketches and reminiscences about outstanding scientists and engineers.

The reader will be familiarized with the activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences and its science centers, republican academies of sciences, research organizations and higher educational establishments.

The first issue will contain articles by Academician Sagdeyev; Professor Moroz; Dorofeyez, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Babayev, president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences; and others.

The reader will be acquainted with the discoveries and riddles of Venus, the world's largest collection of plants, new national writings, the transformation of Central Asian deserts, the latest achievements of Soviet medicine, varied scientific information and many illustrations.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF ANTI-OIL SLICK PREPARATION REPORTED

LD191623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS report: "'Blotter'...for Oil"]

[Text] A synthetic preparation capable of rapidly cleaning the surface of the ocean of petroleum products over large areas has been created by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oceanology. During tests an oil slick covering an expanse of water measuring several thousands square meters was removed from the sea's surface within 15 minutes.